조선말 배우는 책
Let's learn Korean

PREFACE

International cooperation is developing rapidly between nations today in all fields including politics, the economy, culture and technology. This situation demands that we have some knowledge of the languages concerned.

In particular, foreigners visiting our country want to speak the Korean language and then associate with us in our work and life.

"Let's learn Korean" has been written to meet such a demand.

In this book all Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters, both literal and normal translations are given and grammatical explanations are presented in a schematic way. Therefore, all readers can read and understand all Korean words, phrases and sentences in this book without any help from other people and learn Korean in an easy way. And not only foreigners staying for a long time in our country, but also those visiting our country for a short time can use it.

"Let's learn Korean" has been written in the following order.

Pronunciation

Conversation

Grammar

Korean-English Vocabulary

English-Korean Vocabulary

Because this is the first time such a book has been produced, several mistakes may be found in it.

We hope that suggestions for revising this book will be sent to the following address :

Foreign Languages Books Publishing House,
Pyongyang, DPRK

CONTENTS

PRONUNCIATION

CONVERSATION

GRAMMAR

Guide for the User

1. All Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters.

   for example :

   ○ 주체사상
   [chuchesasang]
   Juche Idea

   ○ 안녕하십니까?
   [annyonghasimnigga]
   Hello !
   Good morning.
   Good evening.

   ○ 조선의   진달래
   [chosonui chindallae]
   Korean   azalea

   ○ 고맙습니다.
   [komapsumnida]
   Thank you.

2. In transcript the separation is denoted by a point (·).
   for example :

   저는 평양으로   갑니다. | I go to Pyongyang.
   [chonun pyongyang·uro kamnida] |
   I   Pyongyang to   go |

3. Both literal and free translations are given for all Korean sentences.

   for example :

   저는   영국사람입니다. | I am an Englishman.
   [chonun yong·guksaramimnida] | (free translation)
   I   an Englishman am (literal translation)

4. The asterisk in the example is related to that in the explanation.
   for example :

   나의* 어머니
   [naui omoni]
   my   mother

   explanation :
   * 나 + 의 (나— personal pronoun 의— genitive ending
              of the personal pronoun)

5. Grammatical explanations are given as follows :

   안녕히   가십시오.* | Good-bye (free
   [annyong·i kasipsio] | translation)
   well   go ! (literal translation)

   explanation :
   * 가 + 다 [ka da] go
     stem ending
   가 + 십시오 (십시오—most deferential imperative form
                  of the final ending of the verb)

6. The number on the left of the page is found in the subject index.

PRONUNCIATION

THE KOREAN ALPHABET TABLE

ㅣ 가갸표 [kagyapyo] The Korean alphabet table

vowels / consonants	ㅏ [a]	ㅑ [ya]	ㅓ [o]	ㅕ [yo]	ㅗ [o]	ㅛ [yo]	ㅜ [u]	ㅠ [yu]	ㅡ [u]	ㅣ [i]
ㄱ [k]	가 [ka]	갸 [kya]	거 [ko]	겨 [kyo]	고 [ko]	교 [kyo]	구 [ku]	규 [kyu]	그 [ku]	기 [ki]
ㄴ [n]	나 [na]	냐 [nya]	너 [no]	녀 [nyo]	노 [no]	뇨 [nyo]	누 [nu]	뉴 [nyu]	느 [nu]	니 [ni]
ㄷ [t]	다 [ta]	댜 [tya]	더 [to]	뎌 [tyo]	도 [to]	됴 [tyo]	두 [tu]	듀 [tyu]	드 [tu]	디 [ti]
ㄹ [r]	라 [ra]	랴 [rya]	러 [ro]	려 [ryo]	로 [ro]	료 [ryo]	루 [ru]	류 [ryu]	르 [ru]	리 [ri]
ㅁ [m]	마 [ma]	먀 [mya]	머 [mo]	며 [myo]	모 [mo]	묘 [myo]	무 [mu]	뮤 [myu]	므 [mu]	미 [mi]
ㅂ [p]	바 [pa]	뱌 [pya]	버 [po]	벼 [pyo]	보 [po]	뵤 [pyo]	부 [pu]	뷰 [pyu]	브 [pu]	비 [pi]
ㅅ [s]	사 [sa]	샤 [sya]	서 [so]	셔 [syo]	소 [so]	쇼 [syo]	수 [su]	슈 [syu]	스 [su]	시 [si]
ㅇ* [ng]	아 [a]	야 [ya]	어 [o]	여 [yo]	오 [o]	요 [yo]	우 [u]	유 [yu]	으 [u]	이 [i]
ㅈ [ch]	자 [cha]	쟈 [chya]	저 [cho]	져 [chyo]	조 [cho]	죠 [chyo]	주 [chu]	쥬 [chyu]	즈 [chu]	지 [chi]
ㅊ [ch]	차 [cha]	챠 [chya]	처 [cho]	쳐 [chyo]	초 [cho]	쵸 [chyo]	추 [chu]	츄 [chyu]	츠 [chu]	치 [chi]
ㅋ [k]	카 [ka]	캬 [kya]	커 [ko]	켜 [kyo]	코 [ko]	쿄 [kyo]	쿠 [ku]	큐 [kyu]	크 [ku]	키 [ki]
ㅌ [t]	타 [ta]	탸 [tya]	터 [to]	텨 [tyo]	토 [to]	툐 [tyo]	투 [tu]	튜 [tyu]	트 [tu]	티 [ti]
ㅍ [p]	파 [pa]	퍄 [pya]	퍼 [po]	펴 [pyo]	포 [po]	표 [pyo]	푸 [pu]	퓨 [pyu]	프 [pu]	피 [pi]
ㅎ [h]	하 [ha]	햐 [hya]	허 [ho]	혀 [hyo]	호 [ho]	효 [hyo]	후 [hu]	휴 [hyu]	흐 [hu]	히 [hi]
ㄲ [gg]	까 [gga]	꺄 [ggya]	꺼 [ggo]	껴 [ggyo]	꼬 [ggo]	꾜 [ggyo]	꾸 [ggu]	뀨 [ggyu]	끄 [ggu]	끼 [ggi]
ㄸ [dd]	따 [dda]	땨 [ddya]	떠 [ddo]	뗘 [ddyo]	또 [ddo]	뚀 [ddyo]	뚜 [ddu]	뜌 [ddyu]	뜨 [ddu]	띠 [ddi]
ㅃ [bb]	빠 [bba]	뺘 [bbya]	뻐 [bbo]	뼈 [bbyo]	뽀 [bbo]	뾰 [bbyo]	뿌 [bbu]	쀼 [bbyu]	쁘 [bbu]	삐 [bbi]
ㅆ [ss]	싸 [ssa]	쌰 [ssya]	써 [sso]	쎠 [ssyo]	쏘 [sso]	쑈 [ssyo]	쑤 [ssu]	쓔 [ssyu]	쓰 [ssu]	씨 [ssi]
ㅉ [jj]	짜 [jja]	쨔 [jjya]	쩌 [jjo]	쪄 [jjyo]	쪼 [jjo]	쬬 [jjyo]	쭈 [jju]	쮸 [jjyu]	쯔 [jju]	찌 [jji]

* ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable.

ALPHABET

2 The Korean alphabet has 40 letters.

letter	name	transcription	letter	name	transcription
ㄱ	kiuk	k, g	ㅏ	a	a
ㄴ	niun	n	ㅑ	ya	ya
ㄷ	tiut	t. d	ㅓ	o	o
ㄹ	riul	r(1)	ㅕ	yo	yo
ㅁ	mium	m	ㅗ	o	o
ㅂ	piup	p, b	ㅛ	yo	yo
ㅅ	siut	s, t	ㅜ	u	u
ㅇ	iung	ng	ㅠ	yu	yu
ㅈ	chiut	ch, j, t	ㅡ	u	u
ㅊ	chiut	ch, t	ㅣ	i	i
ㅋ	kiuk	k	ㅐ	ae	ae
ㅌ	tiut	t	ㅒ	yae	yae
ㅍ	piup	p	ㅔ	e	e
ㅎ	hiuh	h	ㅖ	ye	ye
ㄲ	toengiuk	gg. k	ㅚ	oe	oe
ㄸ	toendiut	dd	ㅟ	wi	wi
ㅃ	toenbiup	bb	ㅢ	ui	ui
ㅆ	toensiut	ss, t	ㅘ	wa	wa
ㅉ	toenjiut	jj	ㅝ	wo	wo
			ㅙ	wae	wae
			ㅞ	we	we

VOWELS

3 The Korean language has 21 vowels :

ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, ㅗ, ㅛ, ㅜ, ㅠ, ㅡ, ㅣ, ㅐ, ㅒ, ㅔ, ㅖ, ㅚ, ㅟ, ㅢ, ㅘ, ㅝ, ㅙ, ㅞ

The vowels are divided into simple vowels and diphthongs.

4 1. The simple vowels

The simple vowels are those for which the shape of the oral cavity does not change in pronunciation.

There are 10 simple vowels :

ㅏ, ㅓ, ㅗ, ㅜ, ㅡ, ㅣ, ㅐ, ㅔ, ㅚ, ㅟ

5 2. The diphthongs

The diphthongs are those vowels for which the shape of the oral cavity changes in pronunciation and two vowels become one.

There are 11 diphthongs :

ㅑ, ㅕ, ㅛ, ㅠ, ㅒ, ㅖ, ㅢ, ㅘ, ㅝ, ㅙ, ㅞ

6 The vowels are pronounced as follows :

1. ㅏ is pronounced [a] as in car and transcribed as ⟨a⟩.

for example :

아 [a] ah

2. ㅓ is pronounced [ə] as in ago and transcribed as ⟨o⟩.

for example :

어머니 [omoni] mother

3. ㅗ is pronounced [ɔ] as in on and transcribed as ⟨o⟩.

for example :

오 [o] oh

4. ㅜ is pronounced [u] as in good and transcribed as ⟨u⟩.

    for example :

    우리[uri] we

5. ― is almost a groaning sound in the chest and is pronounced between [u] in good and [i] in window and transcribed as ⟨u⟩.

    for example :

    그[ku] he

6. ㅣ is pronounced [i] as in it and transcribed as ⟨i⟩.

    for example :

    아이 [ai] child

7. ㅐ is pronounced [æ] as in man and transcribed as ⟨ae⟩.

    for example :

    애[ae] child

8. ㅔ is pronounced [e] as in bed and transcribed as ⟨e⟩.

    for example :

    네 [ne] you; your; yes

9. ㅚ is pronounced [oe] as in Goethe and transcribed as ⟨oe⟩.

    for example :

    쇠 [soe] iron

10. ㅟ is pronounced [wi] as in window and transcribed as ⟨wi⟩.

    for example :

    위[wi] stomach

11. ㅑ is pronounced [jɑ] as in yard and transcribed as ⟨ya⟩.

    for example :

    약 [yak] medicine

12. ㅕ is pronounced [jə] as in you [jə] and transcribed as ⟨yo⟩.

    for example :

    여기 [yogi] here

13. ㅛ is pronounced [jɔ] as in york and transcribed as ⟨yo⟩.

    for example :

    교실 [kyosil] classroom

14. ㅠ is pronounced [ju] as in you and transcribed as ⟨yu⟩.

    for example :

    유리[yuri] glass

15. ㅒ is pronounced [je] as in yes and transcribed as ⟨yae⟩.

    for example :

    얘 [yae] hullo (*call to a child or between children*)

16. ㅖ is pronounced [je] as in yellow and transcribed as ⟨ye⟩.

    for example:

    예 [ye] yes (*answer to an elder or a superior*)

17. ㅢ [ui] is pronounced quickly but as a diphthong and transcribed as ⟨ui⟩.

    for example :

    의사 [uisa] doctor

18. ㅘ is pronounced [wa] as in guaiacum and transcribed as ⟨wa⟩.

    for example :

    와 [wa] and

19. ㅝ is pronounced [wə] as in word and transcribed as ⟨wo⟩.

    for example :

    원 [won] circle; won (*unit of Korean currency*)

20. ㅙ is pronounced [wæ] as in wax and transcribed as ⟨wae⟩.

    for example :

    왜[wae] why

21. ㅞ is pronounced almost like [we] in wet and transcribed as ⟨we⟩.

    for example :

    웬 [wen] what

Individual vowels are pronounced separately.
for example:
아세아[asea] Asia

7 The vowels are written as follows:

ㅐ ㅡ ㅑ ㅖ ㅛ ㅠ

ㅒ ㅞ ㅟ ㅢ ㅕ

ㅙ ㅘ
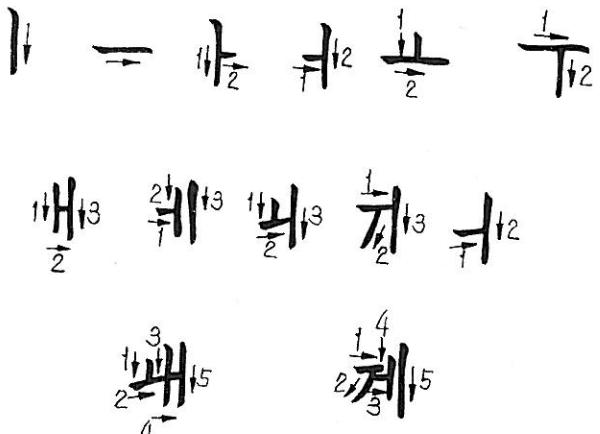
CONSONANTS

8 The Korean language has 19 consonants:
ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅎ,
ㄲ, ㄸ, ㅃ, ㅆ, ㅉ

9 The consonants are pronounced as follows:

1. ㄱ is pronounced a little harder than [g].
   1) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] at the beginning of a word.
      for example:
      그[ku] he
   2) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] at the end of a word.
      for example:
      조국[choguk] fatherland

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3) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] before another consonant.
   for example:
   극장 [kukjang] theatre
4) ㄱ is transcribed as [g] before a vowel.
   for example:
   고기[kogi] meat
2. ㄲ is pronounced [k] as in the French conte.
   1) ㄲ is transcribed as [gg] at the beginning of a word.
      for example:
      꽃다발 [ggotdabal] bouquet
   2) ㄲ is transcribed as [gg] before a vowel.
      for example:
      도끼[toggi] axe
   3) ㄲ is transcribed as [k] at the end of a word.

      for example:
      밖[pak] outside
   4) ㄲ is transcribed as [k] before another consonant.

      for example:
      묶다[mukda] bind
3. ㅋ is pronounced [k] as in cold. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㄱ[k].
   ㅋ is transcribed as [k].

   for example:
   코[ko] nose
4. ㅂ is pronounced a little harder than [b].
   1) ㅂ is transcribed as [p] at the beginning of a word.

      for example:
      비[pi] rain
   2) ㅂ is transcribed as [p] at the end of a word.

      for example:
      밥[pap] boiled rice
   3) ㅂ is transcribed as [p] before another consonant.

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for example :

곱다[kopda] beautiful

4) ㅂ is transcribed as [b] before a vowel.

for example :

집으로[chiburo] to home

5. ㅃ is pronounced [p] as in the French pincette. ㅃ is transcribed as ⟨bb⟩.

for example :

빵[bbang] bread

6. ㅍ is pronounced [p] as in park. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㅂ [b]. ㅍ is transcribed as [p].

for example :

○ 펜[pen] pen
○ 우표[upyo] postage stamp
○ 잎 [ip] leaf
○ 높다[nopda] high

7. ㄷ is pronounced a little harder than [d].

1) ㄷ is transcribed as [t] at the beginning of a word.

for example :
다리 [tari] leg; bridge

2) ㄷ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :
디읃[tiut] (the consonant ㄷ)

3) ㄷ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :
묻다 [mutda] ask

4) ㄷ is transcribed as [d] before a vowel.

for example :
도마도[tomado] tomato

8. ㄸ is pronounced [t] as in the Spanish tobacco. ㄸ is transcribed as ⟨dd⟩.

for example :

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땅[ddang] earth

9. ㅌ is pronounced [t] as in tank. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㄷ [t]. ㅌ is transcribed as ⟨t⟩.

for example :

○트렁크[turongku] trunk
○봉투 [bongtu] envelope
○밭 [bat] field
○같다[katda] equal

10. ㅈ is pronounced [z] as in zero.

1) ㅈ is transcribed as [ch] at the beginning of a word.

for example :
조선 [choson] Korea

2) ㅈ is transcribed as [j] before a vowel.

for example :
아버지 [aboji] father

3) ㅈ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :
낮 [nat] day

4) ㅈ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :
늦다 [nutda] late

11. ㅉ is pronounced [ts] as in tzar and transcribed as ⟨jj⟩

for example :
동쪽 [tongjjok] east

12. ㅊ is pronounced [tʃ] as in child. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㅈ [ch].

1) ㅊ is transcribed as [ch] at the beginning of a word.

for example :
춤 [chum] dance

2) ㅊ is transcribed as [ch] before a vowel.

for example :
자동차 [chadongcha] auto

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3) ㅊ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :

꽃 [ggot] flower

4) ㅊ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :

꽃방 [ggotbang] florist's shop

13. ㅅ is pronounced [s] as in song.

1) ㅅ is transcribed as [s] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

수도 [sudo] capital

2) ㅅ is transcribed as [s] before a vowel.

for example :

도시 [tosi] city

3) ㅅ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :

옷 [ot] clothes

4) ㅅ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :

옷다 [utda] laugh

14. ㅆ is pronounced [s] as in the French sans.

1) ㅆ is transcribed as [ss] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

쌀 [ssal] rice

2) ㅆ is transcribed as [ss] before a vowel.

for example :

날씨 [nalssi] weather

3) ㅆ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :

겠 [ket] (*the ending of the future tense*)

4) ㅆ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :

있다 [itda] there is

15. ㄴ is pronounced [n] as in pen.

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ㄴ is transcribed as [n].

for example :

○ 나 [na] I

○ 조선 [choson] Korea

16. ㅁ is pronounced [m] as in **m**an.

ㅁ is transcribed as [m].

for example :

○ 어머니 [omoni] mother

○ 사람 [saram] man

17. ㄹ

⟨r⟩ and ⟨l⟩ are denoted in Korean by the same letter ㄹ. The following rules are applied to this double pronunciation :

1) ㄹ is transcribed as [r] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

라지오 [rajio] radio

2) ㄹ is transcribed as [r] before a vowel.

for example :

우리 [uri] we

3) ㄹ is transcribed as [l] at the end of a word.

for example :

물 [mul] water

4) ㄹ is transcribed as [l] before another consonant.

for example :

팔다 [palda] sell

5) When ㄴ and ㄹ come together, then ㄴㄹ is always transcribed as double [l].

for example :

천리 [cholli] thousand ri (*ri is a Korean unit of distance.*)

18. ㅎ is pronounced [h] as in **h**at and transcribed as ⟨h⟩.

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for example :
하나 [hana] one

19. ㅇ is pronounced [ŋ] as in **song**. But at the beginning
of a syllable ㅇ is not pronounced.
ㅇ is transcribed as 〈ng〉.
for example :
강 [kang] river

10 The consonants are written as follows :

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ

ㅆ ㅇ ㅈ ㅊ ㅋ ㅌ

ㅍ ㅎ ㄲ ㄸ ㅃ ㅆ

ㅉ
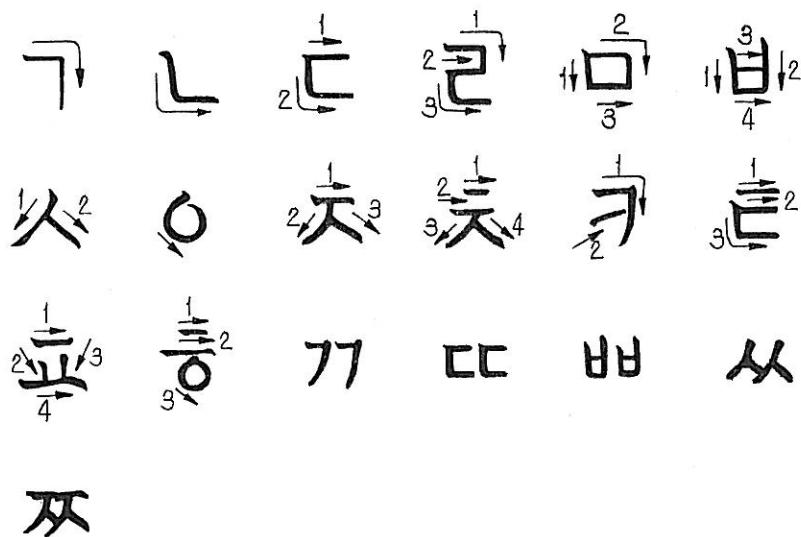
SYLLABLES

11 A word consists of one or more syllables. A syllable
consists of one or more consonants and one vowel.
The syllables are divided into 5 forms :

1. The one-vowel syllable
for example :
아이 [ai] child
explanation :
The syllable 아 consists of the consonant ㅇ and the vowel ㅏ.
The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable.
Therefore, the syllable 아 is considered a one-vowel syllable.
The syllable 이 consists of the consonant ㅇ and the vowel ㅣ.
The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable.
Therefore, the syllable 이 is considered a one-vowel syllable.

2. The one-consonant-and-one-vowel syllable
for example :
나무 [namu] tree; wood

explanation :
The syllable 나 consists of the consonant ㄴ and the vowel ㅏ.
The syllable 무 consists of the consonant ㅁ and the vowel ㅜ.

3. The one-vowel-and-one-consonant syllable
for example :
일 [il] work
explanation :
The syllable 일 consists of the consonant ㅇ, the vowel ㅣ and
the consonant ㄹ. The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the be-
ginning of a syllable. Therefore, the syllable 일 is considered
a one-vowel-and-one-consonant syllable.

4. The syllable consisting of one consonant, one vowel and
one consonant
for example :
물 [mul] water
explanation :
The syllable 물 consists of the consonant ㅁ, the vowel ㅜ
and the consonant ㄹ.

5. The syllable consisting of one consonant, one vowel and
a double consonant

for example :

값 [kap] price

explanation :

The syllable 값 consists of the consonant ㄱ, the vowel ㅏ and the double consonant ㅄ.

THE CHANGE OF SOUNDS

12 Sounds change in six different ways.

1. The assimilation of sound

The assimilation of sound means that a sound in a word is pronounced, under the influence of its foregoing or following sound, same as or alike to its foregoing or following sound.

There are 3 assimilations of sound :

1) The assimilation of sonants ㄴ [n], ㅁ [m], ㄹ [r]

(1) The sounds ㄱ [k], ㄲ [gg] and ㅋ [k] are pronounced ㅇ [ng] before a sonant.

for example :

○ 독립 [tokrip] independence
[동립] [tongrip] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄹ [r])

○ 닦는다 [taknunda] polish
[당는다] [tangnunda] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

○ 부엌문 [puokmun] kitchen door
[부엉문] [puongmun] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

(2) The sound ㅂ [p] and ㅍ [p] are pronounced ㅁ [m] before a sonant.

for example :

○ 법령 [popryong] law
[범령] [pomryong] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄹ [r])

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○ 앞문 [apmun] front door
[암문] [ammun] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

(3) The sounds ㄷ [t], ㅌ [t], ㅈ [ch], ㅊ [ch], ㅅ [s] and ㅆ [ss] are pronounced ㄴ [n] before a sonant.

for example :

○ 맏누이 [matnui] the eldest sister
[만누이] [mannui] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

○ 밭머리 [patmori] edge of a field
[반머리] [panmori] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

○ 젖먹이 [chotmogi] suckling
[전먹이] [chonmogi] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

○ 꽃망울 [ggotmang·ul] flower bud
[꼰망울] [ggonmang·ul] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

○ 잣나무 [chatnamu] pine-nut tree
[잔나무] [channamu] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

○ 있느냐 [itnunya] is there ?
[인느냐] [innunya] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

2) The assimilation of the sound ㄹ [l]

(1) The sound ㄴ [n] is pronounced ㄹ [l] before the sound ㄹ [l].

for example :

단련 [tanlyon] training
[달련] [tallyon] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sound* ㄹ [l])

(2) The sound ㄴ [n] is pronounced ㄹ [l] after the sound ㄹ [l].

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for example :

설날 [solnal] New Year's Day

[설랄][sollal](*as a result of the assimilation of the sound* ㄹ [l])

3) The assimilation of the palatal

(1) The sound ㄷ [t] is pronounced ㅈ [j] before the palatal ㅣ[i].

for example :

해돋이 [haetoti] sunrise

[해도지][haetoji](*as a result of the assimilation of the palatal* ㅣ[i]

(2) The sound ㅌ [t] is pronounced ㅊ [ch] before the palatal ㅣ[i].

for example :

한결같이 [hangyolgati] unanimously

[한결가치][hangyolgachi] (*as a result of the assimilation of the palatal* ㅣ[i])

2. The shut consonants

When a consonant lies at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound, it is pronounced as shut.

1) The sounds ㅋ[k] and ㄲ[gg] are pronounced as a shut ㄱ[k] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 부엌 [puok] kitchen

[부억][puok](*at the end of the word*)

○ 깎다 [ggaggda] pare; shear; shave

[깍따][ggakda](*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ)(*refer to* 12−3.)

2) The sounds ㅌ [t], ㅈ [j], ㅊ [ch], ㅅ [s] and ㅆ [ss] are pronounced as a shut ㄷ [t] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 밭 [pat] field

[받][pat](*at the end of the word*)

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○ 낮 [naj] day

[낟][nat] (*at the end of the word*)

○ 돛대 [tochdae] mast

[돋때][totdae] (*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ) (*refer to* 12−3.)

○ 옷 [os] clothes

[옫][ot] (*at the end of the word*)

○ 있다 [issda] be

[읻따][itda] (*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ) (*refer to* 12−3.)

3) The sound ㅍ [p] is pronounced as a shut ㅂ [p]at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 잎 [ip] leaf

[입][ip] (*at the end of the word*)

○ 덮다 [topda] cover

[덥따][topda](*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ)(*refer to* 12−3.)

3. The strengthening of a sound

The strengthening of a sound means that a soft sound becomes a strong sound under the influence of the conso-nant which comes before it.

But the strong sounds are transcribed as follows :

gg →g   dd →d   bb →b
ss →s   jj →j

for example :

빛갈[빋깔] [bitggal] → [bitgal] colour
집단[집딴] [chipddan]→ [chipdan] group
늦봄[늗뽐] [nutbbom] → [nutbom] late spring
봄바람[봄빠람] [pombbaram] → [pombaram] spring breeze
있소[읻쏘] [itsso] → [itso] there is
극장[극짱] [kukjjang] → [kukjang] theatre

1) A soft sound becomes a strong sound after a consonant which is not sonant.

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for example:

집단 [chipdan] collective

[집딴] [chipddan] (*as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound* ㄷ [d] *after the voiceless sound* ㅂ [p])

But [집딴] [chipddan] is transcribed as [chipdan].

2) After a sonant a soft sound becomes as follows:

(1) a strong sound

for example:

봄바람 [pombaram] spring breeze

[봄빠람] [pombbaram] (*as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound* ㅂ [b] *after the sonant* ㅁ [m])

But [봄빠람] [pombbaram] is transcribed as [pombaram].

(2) not a strong sound

for example:

충성 [chungsong] loyalty

explanation:

The soft sound ㅅ [s] does not become a strong sound after sonant ㅇ [ng].

4. The insertion of a sound

The insertion of a sound means that a sound is inserted when a word is pronounced.

There are 2 methods of insertion:

1) The consonant ㄴ [n] is inserted.

for example:

부엌일 [puokil] kitchen work

[부억닐] [puoknil] (*as a result of the insertion of the consonant* ㄴ [n])

[부엉닐] [puongnil] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

2) The consonant ㄷ [t] is inserted.

for example:

기발 [kibal] flag

[긷발] [kitbal] (*as a result of the insertion of the consonant* ㄷ [t])

[긷빨] [kitbal] (*as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound* ㅂ [b] *after the voiceless sound* ㄷ [t])

5. The omission of a sound

The omission of a sound means that a certain sound is omitted when sounds are linked.

There are 2 methods of omission:

1) The sound ㅎ [h] of a stem is not pronounced before an ending or a suffix which begins with a vowel.

for example:

○ 많았다 [manhatda] were much

[마낟다] [manatda] (*as a result of the omission of the sound* ㅎ [h] *before the past tense ending* 았 [at] (*refer to* 166) *which begins with the vowel* ㅏ [a])

[마낟따] [manatda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound* ㄷ [d])

○ 많이 [manhi] much

[마니] [mani] (*as a result of the omission of the sound* ㅎ [h] *before the suffix* 이 [i] *which begins with the vowel* ㅣ [i])

2) The penultimate or the last consonant in a syllable is omitted.

(1) The penultimate consonant ㄹ [l] in a syllable is omitted when the penultimate and last consonants ㄺ [lk], ㄻ [lm], ㄼ [lp] or ㄿ [lp] in a syllable come before another consonant or at the end of a word.

for example:

○ 닭 [talk] hen

[닥] [tak] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant* ㄹ [l])

○ 삶다 [salmda] cook

[삼다] [samda] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant* ㄹ [l])

[삼따] [samda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound* ㄷ [d])

○ 밞 다 [palpda] tread

[밥 다][papda] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㄹ [l]*)

[밥 따][papda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㄷ [d]*)

○ 읊다 [ulpda] recite

[읍 다][upda] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㄹ [l]*)

[읍 따][upda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㄷ [d]*)

(2) The last consonant in a syllable is omitted when it is a lingual.

for example :

없 다 [optda] there is no

As the last consonant ㅅ [t] is a lingual, it is omitted.

[업 다][opda] (*as a result of the omission of the last consonant ㅅ [t]*)

[업 따][opda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㄷ [d]*)

6. The contraction of sounds

The contraction of sounds means that some sounds standing side by side contract into one sound.

There are 2 methods of contraction :

1) Sounds contract into a strong sound.

A soft sound and the sound ㅎ [h] following it contract into a strong sound.

for example :

역할 [yokhal] role

[여 칼][yokal](*as a result of the contraction of the sounds ㄱ [k] and ㅎ [h]*)

2) Two vowels contract into a new vowel.

for example :

아이 [ai] child

애 [ae] child (*as a result of the contraction of the vowels ㅏ [a] and ㅣ [i]*)

THE INTONATION OF SENTENCE

13 The kinds of sentences are indicated by whether the tone is rising or falling at the end of a sentence.

1. The falling tone is used at the end of a declarative sentence.

for example :

그가 온다.	He is coming.
[kuga onda]	
he is coming	

2. The rising tone is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.

for example :

그가 오는가 ?	Is he coming ?
[kuga onun·ga]	
he comes ?	

But the interrogative word should be stressed when it appears in an interrogative sentence.

for example :

그가 언제 오는가 ?	When is he coming ?
[kuga onje onun·ga]	
he when comes ?	

3. The tone should be even to the end of a suggestive sentence.

for example :

가자 ! [kaja] Let us go !

4. The falling tone is used at the end of an imperative sentence.

for example :

가라 ! [kara] Go !

5. The tone should be even to the end of an exclamatory sentence.

for example:

오, 조국이여 !
[o   chogugiyo]
oh! fatherland

Oh! Fatherland!

CONVERSATION

인 사 [insa]

Greetings

안녕하십니까 ?
[annyonghasimnigga]
well?

Hello!
Good morning.
Good evening.

어떻게 지내십니까 ?
[oddoke chinaesimnigga]
how   live?

How are you?

나는   아주 건강합니다.
[nanun aju kon·ganghamnida
I   very   healthy

Very well, and you?

당신도 건강합니까 ?
tangsindo kon·ganghamnigga]
you also   healthy?

고맙습니다. 아주 건강합니다.
[komapsumnida aju kon·ganghamnida]
thank you   very   healthy

Thank you, I am very well.

처음   뵙습니다.
[choum poepsumnida]
first time see

How do you do?

어서   들어오십시오.
[oso   turoosipsio]
please come in

Come in, please!

어서   앉으십시오
[oso   anjusipsio]
please sit down

Take your seat, please.

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매우   고맙습니다.
[maeu   komapsumnida]
very much thank you

Thank you very much.

잠간만   기다려주십시오.
[chamganman   kidaryojusipsio]
a minute   wait   please

Wait a minute please.

당신은   누구십니까 ?
[dangsinun nugusimnigga]
you   who   are

Who are you?

당신의   이름은   무엇입니까 ?
[tangsinui irumun   muosimnigga]
your   name   what is?

May I have your name, please?

저는 … 이라고   부릅니다.
[chonun … irago   purumnida]
I   …   call

My name is ….

당신은   어데서   오셨습니까 ?
[tangsinun odeso osyotsumnigga]
you   where   from came?

Where are you from?

저는 영국에서   왔습니다.
[chonun yong·gugeso   watsumnida]
I   England from came

I am from England.

나는   영국사람입니다.
[nanun yong·guksaramimnida]
I   an Englishman am

I am an Englishman.

당신은   영어를   아십니까 ?
[tangsinun yong·orul asimnigga]
you   English   know?

Do you speak English?

나는   영어를   잘 못합니다.
[nanun yong·orul chal motamnida]
I   English good not speak

I have a poor command of English.

예.
[ye]
yes

Yes.

아니요.
[aniyo]
no

No.

좋습니다.
[chosumnida]
good

All right.

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Korean	English
나쁩니다. [nabbumnida] bad	Bad.
기꺼이. [kiggoi] with pleasure	With pleasure.
미안합니다. [mianhamnida] excuse me	Excuse me.
선생. [sonsaeng] teacher	Mr.
어서. [oso] please	Please!
대단히 고맙습니다. [taedani komapsumnida] very thank	Thank you very much.
천만에. [chonmane] you are welcome	You are welcome.
다시 만납시다. [tasi mannapsida] again meet	See you again!
안녕히 가십시오. [annyong·i kasipsio] well go!	Good-bye.
안녕히 계십시오. [annyong·i kyesipsio] well be!	Good-bye.
안녕히 주무십시오. [annyong·i chumusipsio] well sleep!	Good night.

당신은 조선말을 아십니까? · Do you speak Korean?

[tangsinun chosonmarul asimnigga]

Korean	English
당신은 조선말을 [tangsinun chosonmarul you Korean 아십니까? asimnigga] know?	Do you speak Korean?
당신은 영어를 아십니까? [tangsinun yong·orul asimnigga] you English know?	Do you speak English?
나는 조선말을 압니다. [nanun chosonmarul amnida] I Korean know	I speak Korean.
나는 영어를 잘 못합니다. [nanun yong·orul chal motamnida] I English good not speak	I have a poor command of English.
저의 말을 아시겠습니까? [choui marul asigetsumnigga] my word understand?	Do you understand me?
나는 당신의 말을 다 [nanun tangsinui marul ta I your word all 알아듣습니다. aradutsumnida] understand	I understand everything quite well.
다 알아듣지 못합니다. [ta aradutji motamnida] all understand not can	I can't understand everything.
미안하지만 다시 한번 [mianhajiman tasi hanbon please again once 말해주십시오. malhaejusipsio] speak	I beg your pardon!
좀더 천천히 말해주십시오. [chomdo chonchoni malhaejusipsio] a little more slowly speak	Speak more slowly, please!

입국 및 출국 [ipguk mit chulguk] **Entry and Exit**

세 관 [segwan] **Customs**

입국수속
[ipguksusok]
entry formalities

entry formalities

나에게는 신고수속해야 할
[na·egenun sin·gosusokaeya hal
with me to declare

I have nothing to declare.

나는 관광객입니다.
[nanun kwan·gwang·gaegimnida]
I a tourist am

I am a tourist.

물건은 없습니다.
mulgonun opsumnida]
article isn't

손짐은 어디서 찾을수
[sonjimun odiso chajulsu
the luggage where can

Where can I collect back my luggage?

이것은 모두 나의 개인용품입니다.
[igosun modu naui kaeinyongpumimnida]
this all my article for

These are all my personal belongings.

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
get?

personal is

이것이 나의 짐표입니다.
[igosi naui chimpyoimnida]
this my luggage tag is

Here is my luggage tag.

이것은 동무에게 줄 선물입니다.
[igosun tongmuege chul sonmurimnida]
this a friend to to give a gift is

This is a gift for a friend.

나는 평양으로 직행합니다.
[nanun pyongyang·uro chikaenghamnida]
I Pyongyang to directly go

I'm going to Pyongyang directly.

이것은 영국으로 가지고가는
[igosun yong·guguro kajigoganun
this England to taking

This is a souvenir I'm taking to England.

기념품입니다.
kinyompumimnida]
a souvenir is

입국 [ipguk] entry
출국 [chulguk] exit
착륙 [changryuk] landing
입국표 [ipgukpyo] disembarkation
출국표 [chulgukpyo] embarkation
려권 [ryoggwon] passport
사증 [sajjung] visa
려권검열 [ryoggwon·gomyol]
  inspection of passports
성 [song] family name
이름 [irum] name

난날 [nannal] date of birth
난곳 [nangot] birth-place
성별 [songbyol] sex
남자 [namja] male
녀자 [nyoja] female
나이 [nai] age
직업 [chigop] occupation
주소 [chuso] address
민족별 [minjokbyol] nationality
국적 [kukjok] nationality, citizenship

나에게는 귀중품은 없습니다.
[na·egenun kwijungpumun opsumnida]
me jewelry isn't

I have no jewelry.

인삼술 2병 있습니다.
[insamsul tubyong itsumnida]
Insam (ginseng) wine 2 bottles are

I have 2 bottles of Insam (ginseng) wine.

나에게는 300파운드 있습니다.
[na·egenun sambaek paundu itsumnida]
me 300 pound is

I have 300 pounds.

이 사진기는 나의
[i sajin·ginun naui
this camera my

This camera is for my personal use.

개인용품입니다.
kaeinyongpumimnida]
for personal use article is

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비행기려행 [pihaeng · giryohaeng]　Travelling by Air

당신은　오전　10시에
[tangsinun　ojon　yolsie
you　morning　10 o'clock at

비행장에　나가야　합니다.
pihaengjang·e nagaya　hamnida]
the airport to go must

You must be at the airport at 10 o'clock in the morning.	

어느　비행장에서
[onu　bihaengjang·eso
which　airport from

비행기를 탑니까?
pihaeng · girul　tamnigga]
the airplane　get on ?

From which airport do we leave?

나의　짐을　계산대까지
[naui　chimul　kyesandaeggaji
my　baggage　the counter till

가져다주십시오.
kajyodachusipsio]
take

Take my baggage to the counter.

표파는곳이　어디입니까?
[pyopanun · gosi　odiimnigga]
the booking-office which place is?

Where is the booking-office?

런던까지　가는　표
[londonggaji　kanun　pyo
London till　going　ticket

두장을　주십시오.
tujang · ul　chusipsio]
two sheets　give

Two tickets to London, please!

런던에　언제　도착합니까?
[londone　onje　tochakamnigga]
London at when　land?

When do we land at London?

2호출구는　어디입니까?
[ihochulgunun　odiimnigga]
2 number gate　which place is?

Where is Gate 2?

나에게 짐이　세(3)짝있습니다.
[na·ege chimi　sejjakitsumnida]
me baggage three pieces are

I have three pieces of baggage.

초과되는　짐운임은
[chogwadoenun　chimunimun
excess　baggage charge

얼마입니까?
olmaimnigga]
how much is ?

What is the excess baggage charge?

비행장 [pihaengjang] airport
비행기 [pihaeng · gi] aeroplane
기다림칸 [kidarimkan] waiting room 「office
물음칸 [murumkan] information
비행기시간표 [pihaeng · gisiganpyo] airline timetable 「ber
항로번호 [hangrobonho] flight num-
자리번호 [charibonho] seat number
비행기표 [pihaeng · gipyo] airline ticket
표값 [pyogap] fare
1등급 [ildung · gup] first class
손짐 [sonjim] luggage
개인용품 [kaeinyongpum] personal effects
트렁크 [turongku] trunk
짐표 [chimpyo] luggage tag
자리표 [charipyo] boarding card
비행장관세 [pihaengjang · gwanse] airport tax

책임비행사　[chaegimbihaengsa] captain
접대원 [chopdaewon] steward
녀자접대원 [nyojajopdaewon] stew-ardess
담배피우지 말것! [tambaepiujimal got] NO SMOKING!
녀자화장실 [nyojahwajangsil] LADIES
남자화장실 [namjahwajangsil] GENTLEMEN
사용중 [sayongjung] OCCUPIED
비여있음 [piyoissum] VACANT
출발 [chulbal] departure
도착 [tochak] arrival
리륙 [riryuk] take-off
착륙 [changryuk] landing
려객의 승차 [ryogaeguisungcha] embarkation 「ference
시간차이 [siganchai] time dif-
통과사증 [tong · gwasajjung] transit visa

비행장에서 시내로
[pihaengjang·eso sinaero]

관광안내소가
[kwan·gwang·annaesoga
the tourist information office

어디에　있습니까?
odie　itsumnigga]
where　is?

On the Way to the City from the Airport

Where is the tourist information office?

좋은　려관을　소개해줄수
[choun ryogwanul sogaehaejulsu
a good hotel recommend

없겠습니까 ?
opgetsumnigga]
cannot?

| | Can you recommend a good hotel? |

미안하지만　짐나르는　사람을
[mianhajiman chimnarunun saramul
please a porter

불러주십시오.
pullojusipsio]
call!

| | Please get me a porter! |

이　짐을　택시까지
[i chimul taeksiggaji
this luggage taxi to

가져다주십시오.
kajyodajusipsio]
take!

| | Take this luggage to the taxi, please! |

나를　창광산려관까지
[narul chang·gwangsanryogwan·ggaji
me the Changgwangsan Hotel to

데려다주십시오.
deryodajusipsio]
take!

| | Take me to the Changgwangsan Hotel! |

운전수 [unjonsu] driver
려권번호 [ryoggwonbonho] passport
　number
사증번호 [sajjungbonho] visa number
떠난곳 [ddonangot] place of departure
려행목적 [ryohaengmokjok] purpose
　of journey

체류예정기간 [cheryuyejong·gigan]
　the scheduled period of stay
목적지 [mokjokji] destination
대사관 [taesagwan] embassy
령사관 [ryongsagwan] consulate

기차려행 [kicharyohaeng]

Travelling by Train

평양에　가십니까 ?
[pyongyang·e kasimnigga]
Pyongyang to go

| | Are you going to Pyongyang? |

예,　평양에　갑니다.
[ye pyongyang·e kamnida]
yes Pyongyang to go

| | Yes, I am going to Pyongyang. |

언제　떠나십니까 ?
[onje ddonasimnigga]
when start?

| | When will you start? |

래일　아침에　떠납니다.
[raeil achime ddonamnida]
tomorrow morning start

| | I shall start tomorrow morning. |

정거장까지　얼마나
[chong·gojang·ggaji olmana
station to how much

걸립니까 ?
kollimnigga]
take?

| | How long does it take to the station? |

15분에　갑니다.
[sibobune kamnida]
15minutes in go

| | We shall be there in a quarter of an hour. |

자,　정거장에　왔습니다.
[cha chon·gojang·e watsumnida]
now the station to have come

| | Here we are at the station. |

차표를　사십시오.
[chapyorul sasipsio]
ticket buy!

| | Get your ticket! |

1등차표를　한장
[ildungchapyorul hanjang
first-class ticket one sheet

사겠습니다.
sagetsumnida]
will buy

| | Let me have a first-class ticket. |

평양 까지   가는   1 등차표
[pyongyang·ggaji kanun ildungchapyo
Pyongyang to going first-class ticket

한장을   주십시오 !
hanjang·ul   chusipsio]
one sheet   give!

Give me a first-class one way ticket to Pyongyang!

평양 까지   가는데
[pyongyang·ggaji   kanunde
Pyongyang to   to go

시간이   얼마나   걸립니까 ?
sigani   olmana   kollimnigga]
the time   how much   necessary is?

How long does it take to get to Pyongyang?

이것은   급행렬차입니까 ?
[igosun   kupaengryolchaimnigga]
it   an express   is?

Is it an express?

이   렬차에   침대칸이
[i   ryolcha·e   chimdaekani
this train in a sleeping compartment

있습니까 ?
itsumnigga]
is?

Does this train have a sleeping compartment?

이   렬차에   렬차식당이
[i   ryolcha·e   ryolchasikdang·i
this train in   a dining car

있습니까 ?
itsumnigga]
is?

Does this train carry a dining car?

여기서   담배를   피울수
[yogiso   tambaerul   piulsu
here   cigarette   smoke

있습니까 ?
itsumnigga]
may?

May I smoke here?

어느   플래트홈에서   기차가
[onu   pullaetuhomeso   kichaga
which   platform from   the train

떠납니까 ?
ddonamnigga]
leave?

From which platform does the train leave?

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어서   타십시오.
[oso   tasipsio]
please   get in

Get in, please!

기차가   곧   떠납니다.
[kichaga   kot   ddonamnida]
the train   instantly   start

The train's about to start.

자,   떠났습니다.
[cha   ddonatsumnida]
now   started

Now we're off.

여기는   어느   정거장입니까 ?
[yoginun   onu   chong·gojang·imnigga]
this place   which   station is?

What station is this?

여기는   함흥역입니다.
[yoginun   hamhung·yogimnida]
this place   Hamhung Station is

This is Hamhung Station.

여기서   얼마동안   멎습니까 ?
[yogiso olmatong·an   motsumnigga]
here   how long   stops?

How long does the train stop here?

다음은   어느   정거장입니까 ?
[taumun   onu   chong·gojang·imnigga]
the next   which   station is?

What is the next station?

1 시간이면   평양에
[hansiganimyon   pyongyang·e
an hour's time in   Pyongyang at

도착합니다.
tochakamnida]
arrive

We'll be in Pyongyang in an hour.

평양에   도착하게   되면
[pyongyang·e tochakage   toemyon
Pyongyang at   when reach

알려주십시오.
allyojusipsio]
let me know

Please let me know when we reach Pyongyang.

자,   평양에   왔습니다.
[cha pyongyang·e   watsumnida]
now Pyongyang to have come

Here we are in Pyongyang.

어서   내리십시오 !
[oso naerisipsio]
please   get off!

Get off, please!

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정거장 [chong·gojang] station
시간표 [siganpyo] timetable
표파는곳 [pyopanun·got] ticket office, booking office
차표 [chapyo] ticket
왕복차표 [wangbokchapyo] return ticket
손짐맡기는곳 [sonjimmatginun·got] cloakroom
짐나르는 사람 [chimnarunun saram] porter

나가는곳 [naganun·got] exit
들어가는곳 [turoganun·got] entrance
플래트홈 [pullaetuhom] platform
철길 [cholgil] railway
려객차 [ryogaekcha] passenger train
낮차 [natcha] day train
밤차 [pamcha] night train
전기차 [chon·gicha] electric train
차장 [chajang] conductor
침대칸 [chimdaekan] compartment

려관에서 [ryogwaneso]　　　　**At the Hotel**

어느　려관으로　가십니까?
[onu ryogwanuro kasimnigga]
what hotel to go?
| What hotel are you going to?

평양려관으로　갑니다.
[pyongyangrjogwanuro kamnida]
Pyongyang Hotel to go
| I am going to the Pyongyang Hotel.

자,　평양려관에　왔습니다.
[cha pyongyangryogwane watsumnida]
now Pyongyang Hotel to have come
| Here we are (at the Pyongyang Hotel).

빈　방이　있습니까?
[pin pang·i itsumnigga]
vacant room is there?
| Have you any vacant rooms?

저의　이름은 … 입니다.
[choui irumun … imnida]
my name … is
| My name is….

려권이　여기　있습니다.
[ryoggwoni yogi itsumnida]
passport here is
| Here is my passport.

우리는　4명입니다.
[urinun nemyong·imnida]
we four persons are
| We are four in all.

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여기에　써넣어　주십시오.
[yogie ssonoo chusipsio]
here fill in please!
| Please, fill this in!

나의　방은　몇호실입니까?
[naui pang·un myotosirimnigga]
my room what number is?
| What is my room number?

이　방값은　얼마입니까?
[i pang·gapsun olmaimnigga]
this room price how much is?
| What is the price of this room?

이　방이　마음에　듭니다.
[i pang·i maume tumnida]
this room heart to suits
| I like this room.

나는　외출합니다.
[nanun oechulhamnida]
I go out
| I am going out.

1시에　돌아오겠습니다.
[hansie toraogetsumnida]
one at will be back
| I will be back at one.

오늘　저녁에는　늦게
[onul chonyogenun nutge]
today the evening in late
돌아오겠습니다.
[toraogetsumnida]
will come back
| This evening I will come back late.

나는　지금　돌아옵니다.
[nanun chigum toraomnida]
I now come back
| I am back now.

누가　나를　찾아왔습니까?
[nuga narul chajawatsumnigga]
anyone me has asked for?
| Has anyone called for me?

나에게　편지가　왔습니까?
[na·ege pyonjiga watsumnigga]
me for letter came?
| Is there any mail for me?

호실관리원을　찾아주십시오.
[hosilgwalliwonul chajajusipsio]
a chambermaid seek!
| Please send a chambermaid.

들어오십시오.
[turoosipsio]
come in!
| Come in.

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언제 저녁식사를 할수 있습니까?
[onje chonyoksiksarul halsu itsumnigga]
when dinner can do?
| When can I have dinner?

여기에 영어를 아는 분이
[yogie yong·orul anun puni]
here English knowing person

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
is?
| Is there anyone here who can speak English?

…을 가져다주십시오.
[…ul kajyodajusipsio]
… bring!
| Please bring me ….

래일 아침 6시에
[raeil achim yosotsie
tomorrow morning 6 o'clock at

나를 깨워주십시오.
narul ggaewojusipsio]
me wake up!
| Please wake me at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

아침식사를 방으로
[achimsiksarul pang·uro
the breakfast the room to

가져다주십시오.
kajyodajusipsio]
bring!
| Please bring my breakfast to my room!

이것을 항공우편으로
[igosul hang·gong·upyonuro
this air mail by

보내주십시오.
ponaejusipsio]
send!
| Please send it by air mail.

이것을 다려주십시오.
[igosul taryojusipsio]
this iron!
| Iron these things, please.

이것을 세탁소에 맡겨주십시오.
[igosul setakso·e matgyojusipsio]
this the laundry to entrust!
| I want to send it to the laundry.

언제면 되겠습니까?
[onjemyon toegetsumnigga]
when will be ready?
| When will l get it back?

나는 오늘 저녁에
[nanun onul chonyoge
I today the evening in

떠납니다.
ddonamnida]
leave
| This evening I am going to leave.

돈을 청산하려고 합니다.
[tonul chongsanharyogo hamnida]
money to settle want
| I want to settle my bill.

계산서를 만들어주십시오.
[kyesansorul mandurochusipsio]
the bill get ready!
| Get my bill ready, please.

나는 얼마 물어야 합니까?
[nanun olma muroya hamnigga]
I how much must pay?
| How much must I pay?

려관[ryogwan] hotel
접수[chopsu] reception
호실[hosil] room
호실관리원[hosilgwalliwon] chamber-maid
지배인[chibaein] manager
등록장[tungrokjang] hotel register
식당[sikdang] restaurant
간이식당[kanisikdang] snack bar
휴계실[hyugyesil] lounge

1층[ilchung] ground floor
2층[ichung] first floor
승강기[sung·gang·gi] lift
1인용 방[irinyong bang] single room
2인용 방[iinyong bang] double room
계산서[kyesanso] bill
위생실[wisaengsil] toilet
목욕칸[mogyok·kan] bathroom

식당에서 [sikdang·eso]
In a Restaurant

식당에 갑시다.
[sikdang·e kapsida]
the restaurant to go!
| Let's go to the restaurant!

무엇을 드릴가요?
[muosul turilgayo]
what may offer?
| What can I do for you?

음식표를   좀   보여주십시오.
[umsikpyorul chom   poyojusipsio]
the menu   a little   show please!

Menu please!

나는   정식을   주문합니다.
[nanun chongsigul chumunhamnida]
I   the table d'hôte order

I'll have the table d'hôte.

곧   됩니까?
[kot toemnigga]
soon is ready?

Can I have it right away?

차를   드시겠습니까
[charul   tusigetsumnigga]
tea will drink

Do you want tea or coffee?

아니면 커피를   드시겠습니까?
animyon kopirul   tusigetsumnigga]
or coffee will   drink?

커피를   들겠습니다.
[kopirul tulgetsumnida]
coffee will drink

I want coffee.

여기에   밥과   군빵이
[yogie   papgwa   kunbbang·i
here   boiled rice and toast

있습니다.
itsumnida]
are

Here are boiled rice and toast.

어느것을   드시겠습니까?
[onugosul   tusigetsumnigga]
which   will   eat

Which will you have?

밥을   먹겠습니다.
[pabul   mokgetsumnida]
boiled   rice will eat

I'll have boiled rice.

커피의   맛이   어떻습니까?
[kopiui masi oddosumnigga]
coffee of the taste how is?

How do you like the coffee?

사탕가루를   더   드십시오!
[satang·garurul to tusipsio]
sugar   more take please!

Have some more sugar, please!

소젖을   좋아하십니까?
[sojojul choahasimnigga]
milk   like?

Do you like milk?

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생닭알을   드시겠습니까?
[saengdalgarul tusigetsumnigga]
fresh egg   will take?

Will you have some fresh eggs?

빠다를   좀.
[bbadarul chom]
butter   a little

A little butter, please.

햄을   좀.
[haemul chom]
ham   a little

A little ham, please.

소금을   좀   주십시오.
[sogumul chom chusipsio]
salt   a little give please!

May I have some salt, please!

후추가루를   좀   주십시오.
[huchuggarurul chom chusipsio]
pepper   a little give please!

May I have some pepper, please?

빵을   좀더   주십시오.
[bbang·ul chomdo chusipsio]
bread   some more give please!

Some more bread, please!

나는   이것을   주문하지
[nanun igosul   chumunhaji
I   this   ordered

않았습니다.
anatsumnida]
not

This is not what I ordered.

포도술을   드시겠습니까 아니면
[podosurul tusigetsumnigga animyon
wine   will drink   or

맥주를   드시겠습니까?
maekjurul   tusigetsumnigga]
beer   will drink?

Will you drink wine or beer?

맥주를   마시겠습니다.
[maekjurul   masigetsumnida]
beer   will drink

I will drink beer.

친선을   위하여   마십시다.
[chinsonul wihayo masipsida]
friendship for   let's drink!

Let's drink to our friendship!

우리의 상봉을   위하여!
[uriui sangbong·ul wihayo]
our   meeting   for!

To our meeting!

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당신의　　　건강을　　　위하여！　　　To your health!
[tangsinui　kon·gang·ul　wihayo]
your　　　health　　　for!

당신의　　　행복을　　　위하여！　　　To your happiness!
[tangsinui　haengbogul　wihayo]
your　　　happiness　　　for!

닭고기를　　좀 더　　드시겠습니까？　　Will you have more
[takgogirul　chomdo tusigetsumnigga]　chicken?
chicken　　some more　will take?

아니요, 고맙습니다. 충분합니다.　　No, thank you. I have
[aniyo komapsumnida chungbunhamnida]　enough.
no　　thank you　　enough

고맙습니다.　　더　　먹고싶지　　No more, thank you.
[komapsumnida　to　mokgosipji
thank you　　more　will eat

않습니다.
ansumnida]
not

대접해주어서　　고맙습니다.　　Thank you. It was delicious.
[taejopaejuoso　komapsumnida]
for service　　thank

식후다파로　　무엇을　　드릴가요？　　What would you like for
[sikudagwaro　muosul　turilgayo]　dessert?
dessert for　　what　　may offer

이　좋은　조선사과를　　드십시오.　　Help yourself to this fine
[i　choun　chosonsagwarul　tusipsio]　Korean apple!
this　fine　Korean apple take!

접대원동무!　　얼마입니까？　　Waiter, let me have the bill.
[chopdaewondongmu　olmaimnigga]
waiter comrade!　how much is?

식당[sikdang] restaurant
접대원[chopdaewon] waiter
녀자접대원[nyojajopdaewon] waitress
조선음식[chosonumsik] Korean food
구라파음식[kurapaumsik] European
　food

아침식사[achimsiksa] breakfast
점심식사[chomsimsiksa] lunch
저녁식사[chonyoksiksa] dinner
식사안내표[siksaannaepyo] menu
국[kuk] soup
밥[pap] boiled rice

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빵[bbang] bread
빠다[bbada] butter
치즈[chiju] cheese
찬음식[chanumsik] cold meal
사탕가루[satang·garu] sugar
남새[namsae] vegetable
생채[saengchae] salad
삶은 닭알[salmun dalgal] boiled egg
반숙한 닭알[pansukan dalgal]
　soft boiled egg
고기[kogi] meat
닭고기[takgogi] chicken
소고기[sogogi] beef
돼지고기[twaejigogi] pork
양고기[yang·gogi] mutton
지진 물고기[chijin mulgogi] boiled
굴[kul] oyster　　　　　　　　⌊fish
과일[kwail] fruit
사과[sagwa] apple
배[pae] pear
복숭아[poksung·a] peach
포도[podo] grapes
귤[kyul] orange
딸기[ddalgi] strawberry
참외[chamoe] melon
바나나[panana] banana
도마도[tomado] tomato
술[sul] liquor

인삼술[insamsul] Insam wine,
　ginseng wine
포도술[podosul] grape wine
맥주[maekju] beer
꼬냐크[ggonyaku] cognac
샴팡[syampang] champagne
란산물[tansanmul] soda water
커피[kopi] coffee
코코아[kokoa] cocoa
쵸콜레트[chyokolletu] chocolate
차[cha] tea
레몬수[remonsu] lemonade
소젖[sojot] milk
사이다[saida] fizzy drink
얼음보숭이[orumbosung·i] ice-
　cream
과일청량음료[kwailchongryang·
　umryo] sherbet
생과자[saeng·gwaja] cake
칼[kal] knife
포크[poku] fork
숟가락[sutgarak] spoon
저가락[choggarak] chopsticks
상수건[sangsugon] napkin
재털이[chaetori] ashtray
담배[tambae] cigarette
성냥[songnyang] match

우편국에서 [upyon·gugeso]　　At the Post-Office

국제우편국이　　　　　　　어디　　Where is the international
[kukjeupyon·gugi　　　　　odi　　post office?
the international　post office where
있습니까？
itsumnigga]
is?

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우표를 주십시오.
[upyorul chusipsio]
stamp give please!

I want some stamps.

이 전보를 치고싶습니다.
[i chonborul chigosipsumnida]
this telegram to send want

I want to send this telegram.

전보용지는 어디 있습니까?
[chonboyongjinun odi itsumnigga]
the telegram form where is?

Where are the telegram forms?

이 전보를 보내주십시오.
[i chonborul ponaejusipsio]
this telegram send please!

Send this telegram, please.

이 소포를 보내고싶습니다.
[i soporul ponaegosipsumnida]
this parcel to send want

I want to send this parcel

이 편지를 항공우편으로
[i pyonjirul hang·gong·upyonuro]
this letter air mail by

보내주십시오.
ponaejusipsio]
send please!

Please send this letter by air mail.

며칠후에 영국에
[myochilhue yong·guge]
how many days after England to

도착합니까?
tochakamnigga]
reach?

How long will it take to reach England?

나는 런던에 전화를
[nanun londone chonhwarul]
I London to telephone

걸려고합니다.
kollyogohamnida]
will call

I want to put through a call to London.

빨리 대주면 좋겠습니다.
[bballi taejumyon choketsumnida]
quickly if connects will be good

I want to make an urgent call.

아직 말이 끝나지 않았습니다.
[ajik mari ggunnaji anatsumnida]
still word finished not

I want to continue my call.

우편 [upyon] mail
편지 [pyonji] letter
항공편지 [hang·gongpyonji] air mail letter
엽서 [yopso] postcard
우표 [upyo] stamp
봉투 [pongtu] envelope
우편함 [upyonham] mailbox

전보 [chonbo] telegram
지급전보 [chigupjonbo] urgent telegram
보내는 사람 [ponaenun saram] sender
받는 사람 [pannun saram] addressee
전화 [chonhwa] telephone

돈바꾸는곳 [tonbaggunungot] Money Exchange

어디서 돈을 바꿀수 있습니까?
[odiso tonul paggulsu itsumnigga]
where money change can?

Where can I change money?

나는 영국돈을 가지고있습니다.
[nanun yong·gukdonul kajigoitsumnida]
I English money have

I have some pounds.

나는 딸라를 가지고있습니다.
[nanun ddallarul kajigoitsumnida]
I dollar have

I have some dollars.

조선돈으로 바꾸어줄수 있습니까?
[chosondonuro pagguojulsu itsumnigga]
Korean money into change could?

Can I change it for Korean currency?

예.
[ye]
yes

Yes.

얼마나 바꾸겠습니까?
[olmana paggugetsumnigga]
how much will exchange?

How much will you change?

50파운드를 바꾸겠습니다.
[osip·paundurul paggugetsumnida]
50 pounds will change

I will change 50 pounds.

20딸라를 바꿔주십시오.
[isipddallarul paggwojusipsio]
20 dollars change please!

Please change 20 dollars.

잔돈으로 바꿔주십시오.
[chandonuro paggwojusipsio]
small money into change please!

I want some small change.

돈을 여기로 주십시오.
[tonul yogiro chusipsio]
money here give please

Please let me have the money.

돈을 받으십시오.
[tonul padusipsio]
the money receive please

Please, take the money.

고맙습니다.
[komapsumnida]
thank you

Thank you!

돈 [ton] money

수표 [supyo] signature

리발소에서 [ribalsoeso]

At the Hairdresser's

어서 앉으십시오.
[oso anjusipsio]
please sit down!

Please take a seat!

고맙습니다.
[komapsumnida]
thank you

Thank you!

면도를 하겠습니까 아니면
[myondorul hagetsumnigga animyon]
shaving would have or

머리를 깎겠습니까?
morirul ggakgetsumnigga]
the hair cut would have?

Would you care to have a hair cut or a shave?

둘 다 부탁합니다.
[tul ta putakamnida]
two all request please!

Both, please!

파마를 약간 해주십시오.
[pamarul yakgan haejusipsio]
permanent little make please!

I want to have a soft perm.

머리를 씻겠습니까?
[morirul ssitgetsumnigga]
hair washed would have?

Would you care to have your hair washed?

예, 부탁합니다.
[ye putakamnida]
yes request please

Yes, if you please.

얼마입니까?
[olmaimnigga]
how much is?

How much is it?

…원 입니다.
[…won imnida]
…won is

…won, please.

의사한테서 [uisahanteso]

At the Doctor's

병원으로 실어다주십시오.
[pyongwonuro sirodajusipsio]
the hospital to carry please!

Please take me to the hospital!

의사를 불러주십시오.
[uisarul pullo jusipsio]
a doctor call please!

Please send for a doctor!

저는 몸이 몹시 불편합니다.
[chonun momi mopsi pulpyonhamnida]
I the body very not well

I don't feel very well.

어디가 불편합니까?
[odiga pulpyonhamnigga]
which place not well?

What's wrong with you?

언제부터 앓습니까?
[onjebuto alsumnigga]
when since are ill?

How long have you been ill?

어제부터 앓습니다.
[ojebuto alsumnida]
yesterday since am ill

I have been ill since yesterday.

지금 어디가 아픕니까?
[chigum odiga apumnigga]
now which place pain?

What are you suffering from?

머리가 아픕니다.
[moriga apumnida]
the head pain

I've a headache.

배가 아픕니다.
[paega apumnida]
the stomach pain

I've a stomach-ache.

여기가 아픕니다.
[yogiga apumnida]
here pain

I have a pain here.

감기에　걸렸습니다.
[kamgie　kollyotsumnida]
a cold to have caught

I've caught a cold.

기침합니다.
[kichimhamnida]
cough

I have a cough.

이발이　아픕니다.
[ibbari　apumnida]
a tooth　pain

I have a toothache.

오한이　납니다.
[ohani　namnida]
chills　have

I have chills.

설사합니다.
[solsahamnida]
have diarrhoea

I have diarrhoea.

어지럽습니다.
[ojiropsumnida]
dizzy

I feel dizzy.

식욕이　있습니까?
[sigyogi　itsumnigga]
appetite　is there?

Do you have any appetite?

식욕이　없습니다.
[sigyogi　opsumnida]
appetite　there is not

I have no appetite.

당신의　맥박이　좀
[tangsinui　maekbagi　chom
your　pulse　rather

Your pulse is rather fast.

빠릅니다.
bbarumnida]
quick

당신은　열이　있습니다.
[tangsinun　yori　itsumnida]
you　fever　there is

You have a fever.

당신은　감기에　걸렸습니다.
[tangsinun　kamgie　kollyotsumnida]
you　a　cold to　have caught

You've caught a cold.

병원에　입원해야　합니까?
[pyongwone　ibwonhaeya　hamnigga]
hospital to　have to　go?

Do I have to go to hospital?

며칠　안정해야　합니까?
[myochil　anjonghaeya hamnigga]
how many days quiet have to keep?

How long do I have to stay in bed?

이　약을　몇번
[i　yagul　myotbon
this　medicine　how many times

How often do I have to take the medicine?

먹어야　합니까?
mogoya　hamnigga]
eat　have　to

병원 [pyong·won] hospital
약국 [yakguk] pharmacy
의사 [uisa] doctor
간호원 [kanhowon] nurse
내과의사 [naeggwauisa] physician
외과의사 [oeggwauisa] surgeon
안과의사 [angwauisa] oculist
구강과의사 [kugang·gwauisa]dentist
신경과의사 [singyong·gwauisa]
　neurologist
피부과의사 [pibuggwauisa] dermat-
　ologist　　　　　　　[trician
소아과의사 [soaggwauisa] paedia-
산부인과의사 [sanbuingwauisa]
　gynaecologist
병 [pyong] illness

열 [yol] temperature
맥박 [maekbak] pulse
혈압 [hyorap] blood pressure
처방 [chobang] prescription
약 [yak] medicine
주사 [chusa] injection
붕대 [pungdae] bandage
가제 [kaje] gauze
탈지면 [taljimyon] absorbent
　cotton
반창고 [panchang·go] adhesive
　tape
요드링크 [yodutingku] iodine tinc-
　ture
안마 [anma] massage

인체 [inche]　　Human Body

1.몸 [mom] The body

머리 [mori] head
얼굴 [olgul] face

목 [mok] neck
어깨 [oggae] shoulder

팔[pal] arm
가슴[kasum] chest, breast
배[pae] belly
등[tung] back
심장[simjang] heart

피[pi] blood
폐[pe] lungs
위[wi] stomach
허리[hori] waist
다리[tari] leg

2. 머리 [mori] The head

머리칼[morikal] hair
이마[ima] forehead
눈섭[nunsop] eyebrow
눈[nun] eye
코[ko] nose
입[ip] mouth
입술[ipsul] lips
이발[ibbal] teeth

혀[hyo] tongue
턱[tok] chin
턱수염[toksuyom] beard
코수염[kosuyom] moustache
구레나룻[kurenarut] whiskers
귀[kwi] ear
뺨[bbyam] cheeks

3. 팔[pal] The arm

팔꿈치[palggumchi] elbow
손[son] hand
손가락[son.garak] finger
손바닥[sonbadak] palm
손톱[sontop] nail

살가죽[salgajuk] skin
살[sal] flesh
힘살[himsal] muscles
뼈[bbyo] bones

4. 다리[tari] The leg

넙적다리[nopjokdari] thigh
무릎[murup] knee
장딴지[changddanji] calf

발[pal] foot
발가락[palgarak] toe
발바닥[palbadak] sole (of the foot)

길묻기 [kilmutgi]   Asking the Way

…으로 가는 길을 대주십시오.
[…uro kanun kirul taejusipsio]
…to going way tell please
| Please tell me the way to ….

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평양역으로 가는 길이
[pyongyang·yoguro kanun kiri
Pyongyang Station to going way
어느것입니까?
onugosimnigga]
which is?
| Which is the way to Pyongyang Station?

이것이 평양역으로 가는
[igosi pyongyang·yoguro kanun
this Pyongyang Station to going
길입니까?
kirimnigga]
way is?
| Is this the way to Pyongyang Station?

이 거리는 어디로 갑니까?
[i korinun odiro kamnigga]
this road where to go
| Where does this road lead to?

어느 방향으로 가야 합니까?
[onu panghyang·uro kaya hamnigga]
which direction to must go?
| Which way should I go?

나는 곧바로 가야 합니까?
[nanun kotbaro kaya hamnigga]
I straight go must?
| Should I go straight on?

나는 왼쪽으로 돌아야 합니까?
[nanun oenjjoguro toraya hamnigga]
I the left to turn must?
| Should I turn left?

당신은 그대로 가면 됩니다.
[tangsinun kudaero kamyon toemnida]
you as it is when go become
| Please going straight on.

여기서 …까지는 멉니까?
[yogiso …ggajinun momnigga]
from here …till far is?
| Is … far from here?

여기서 평양역까지
[yogiso pyongyang·yokggaji
here from Pyongyang Station to
| How far is it from here to Pyongyang Station?

얼마나 멉니까?
olmana momnigga]
how far is?

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여기서 대략 1키로메터입니다. It is about one kilometre
[yogiso taeryak hankirometoimnida] from here.
here from about one kilometre is

여기는 어디입니까? Where are we now?
[yoginun odiimnigga]
here which place is?

이 거리이름은 무엇입니까? What is this street?
[i koriirumun muosimnigga]
this street name what is?

이것은 무슨 집입니까? What is this building?
[igosun musun chibimnigga]
this what house is?

동쪽[tongjjok] east
서쪽[sojjok] west
남쪽[namjjok] south
북쪽[pukjjok] north
오른쪽의(오른쪽)[orunjjogui]([orun-jjok])right
왼쪽의(왼쪽)[oenjjogui]([oenjjok])
구역[kuyok] district　　ㅣleft
길[kil] road
거리[kori] street
상점거리[sangjomgori] shopping street
인도[indo] pavement
십자로[sipjaro] crossroads
건늠길[konnumgil] pedestrian crossing

다리[tari] bridge
신호등[sinhodung] traffic signal
안내소[annaeso] Inquiry Office
종합대학[chonghapdaehak] university
단과대학[tankwadaehak] college
학교[hakgyo] school
도서관[tosogwan] library
광장[kwangjang] square
경기장[kyong·gijang] stadium
공원[kongwon] park
분수[punsu] fountain
탑[tap] tower
시장[sijang] market
강[kang] river
운하[unha] canal

광고 및 간판　　Notices and Signs
[kwang·go mit kanpan]

광고[kwang·go] Announcement, Notice, Advertisement
나가는곳[naganungot] Exit

들어가는곳[turoganungot] Entrance
건너가는곳[konnoganun·got] Crossing
섯![sot] Stop!
들어오지 마시오![turoojimasio] No admittance!
담배피우지 말것![tambaepiujimalgot] No smoking!
뻐스정류소[bbosujongryuso] Bus Stop
택시정류소[taeksijongryuso] Taxi Stand
점심시간[chomsimsigan] Dinner Hour
쉬는날[swinunnal] Closed

택시 및 뻐스　　Taxis and Buses
[taeksi mit bbosu]

택시정류소가 어디입니까? Where is the taxi stand?
[taeksijongryusoga odiimnigga]
the taxi stand which place is?

택시를 불러주십시오. Call a taxi, please!
[taeksirul pullojusipsio]
a taxi call please!

나를 …까지 태워다주십시오. Please take me to …!
[narul …ggaji taewodajusipsio]
me …till carry please!

여기서 나를 좀 기다려주십시오. Please wait a moment
[yogiso narul chom kidaryojusipsio] for me here.
here me a moment wait please!

곧바로 가십시오. Go straight on, please!
[kotbaro kasipsio]
straight go on please!

다음 교차점에서 오른쪽으로 Turn to the right at the
[taum kyochajomeso orunjjoguro] next crossing!
the next crossing at the right

돌아주십시오.
torajusipsio]
to turn!

좀더　　　　　　빨리　　갑시다.
[chom do　　　bballi　kapsida]
a little more fast　go please!

여기서　　　세워주십시오.
[yogiso　　　sewojusipsio]
here　　　　stop please!

얼마　　물면　　됩니까?
[olma　mulmyon　toemnigga]
how　　much　pay　come to?

…으로　　가는　　뻐스정류소가
[…uro　　kanun　　bbosujongryusoga]
…to　　going　　bus stop

어디입니까?
odiimnigga]
which place is?

여기서　　　몇　　정류소
[yogiso　　　myot　chongryuso
here from how　many　stop

가면　　됩니까?
kamyon　toemnigga]
when go will be?

택시 [taeksi] taxi
시내뻐스 [sinaebbosu] city bus
시외뻐스 [sioebbosu] long-distance
　bus, suburb service bus
무궤도전차 [mugwedojoncha] trolley
　bus

시내구경 [sinaegugyong]

관광지들을　　　　　좀
[kwan·gwangjidurul　chom
tourist resorts　　　some

말해주십시오.
malhaejusipsio]
tell please

Hurry up, please!	
Stop here, please!	
What is the fare?	
Where is the bus stop for…?	
How many stops is it from here?	

전차 [choncha] streetcar
지하철도 [chihacholdo] underground railway, subway
뻐스정류소 [bbosujongryuso] bus stop

City Sightseeing

Please tell me some tourist resorts.

나는　　만경대를　　　　　방문
[nanun　mangyongdaerul　　pangmun
I　　　Mangyongdae　to visit

하였으면　　　합니다.
hayossumyon　hamnida]
　　　　　　want

나는　　　주체사상탑
[nanun　　chuchesasangtab
I　　　the Tower of Juche Idea

(개선문)을　　　　　보았으면
(kaesonmun)ul　　　poassumyon
(the Arch of Triumph) to see

합니다.
hamnida]
want

나는　　국제친선전람관을
[nanun　kukjechinsonjollamgwanul
I the International Friendship Exhibition

방문하였으면　　　합니다.
pangmunhayossumyon hamnida]
to visit　　want

나는　　김일성경기장으로
[nanun　Kim Il Sung gyong·gijang·uro
I　　　Kim Il Sung Stadium to

갔으면　　　합니다.
kassumyon　hamnida]
to go　　want

나는　　인민대학습당
[nanun　inmindaehaksupdang
I the Grand People's Study House

(평양산원)을
(pyongyangsanwon)ul
(the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital)

보았으면　　　합니다.
poassumyon　hamnida]
to see　　want

I want to visit Mangyongdae.
I want to see the Tower of the Juche Idea (the Arch of Triumph).
I want to visit the International Friendship Exhibition.
I want to go to Kim Il Sung Stadium.
I want to see the Grand People's Study House (the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital).

Korean	English
나는 서해갑문을 보았으면 [nanun sohaegammunul poassumyon I West Sea Barrage to see 합니다. hamnida] want	I want to see the West Sea Barrage.
나는 백두산(금강산)으로 [nanun paekdusan(kumgangsan)uro I Mt. Paekdu(Mt.Kumgang)to 갔으면 합니다. kassumyon hamnida] to go want	I want to go to Mt. Paekdu(Mt. Kumgang).
영어로 된 안내서를 [yong·oro toen annaesorul English in a guidebook 주십시오. chusipsio] give please!	Can I have an English guidebook?
영어를 아는 안내원을 [yong·orul anun annaewonul English knowing guide 붙여주십시오. puchyojusipsio] give please!	I want an English-speaking guide.
시내관광뻐스가 있습니까? [sinaegwan·gwangbbosuga itsumnigga] city sightseeing bus is there?	Is there any city sight-seeing bus?
뻐스가 언제 떠납니까? [bbosuga onje ddonamnigga] the bus when start?	When does the bus leave?
뻐스가 언제 돌아옵니까? [bbosuga onje toraomnigga] the bus when get back?	When does the bus get back?
표값은 얼마입니까? [pyogapsun olmaimnigga] ticket price how much is?	What's the fare?
이것은 무엇입니까? [igosun muosimnigga] this what is?	What is this?

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Korean	English
저것은 무엇입니까? [chogosun muosimnigga] that what is?	What is that?

극 장 [kukjang] — Theatre

Korean	English
지금 무엇이 상연되고있습니까? [chigum muosi sang·yondoegoitsumnigga] now what is showing?	What's on now?
지금 평양대극장에서 [chigum pyongyang daegukjang·eso now the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in 무엇이 상연되고있습니까? muosi sang·yondoegoitsumnigga] what is showing?	What's on now at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre?
가극을 어디서 볼수 있습니까? [kagugul odiso polsu itsumnigga] an opera where can see?	Where can I see an opera?
공연이 몇시에 [kong·yoni myotsie the performance what time in 시작됩니까? sijakdoemnigga] begins?	What time does the performance begin?
공연이 몇시에 [kong·yoni myotsie the performance what time in 끝납니까? ggunnamnigga] ends?	What time does the performance end?
몇시간 상연됩니까? [myotsigan sang·yondoemnigga] how much time shows?	How long does it last?
나는 좋은 자리를 [nanun choun charirul I a good seat 받았으면 합니다. padassumyon hamnida] to get want	I want a good seat.

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저의　자리까지　안내해주십시오.
[choui　chariggaji　annaehaejusipsio]
my　seat　to　lead please!

Please show me to my seat!

휴식은　얼마동안입니까?
[hyusigun olmadong·animnigga]
the interval how long is?

How long is the interval?

공연이　마음에　듭니까?
[kong·yoni　maume　tumnigga]
the performance the heart to suit?

Did you like the performance?

음악회가　마음에　듭니까?
[umakoega　maume　tumnigga]
the concert　the heart to suit?

Did you like the concert?

영화가　마음에　듭니까?
[yonghwaga　maume　tumnigga]
the film　the heart to　suit?

Did you like the film?

극장 [kukjang] theatre
평양대극장 [pyongyangdaegukjang]
　Pyongyang Grand Theatre
교예극장 [kyoyegukjang] circus
영화관 [yonghwagwan] cinema
공연순서 [kong·yonsunso] programme
공연 [kong·yon] play
음악회 [umakoe] concert
가극 [kaguk] opera
연극 [yon·guk] drama

영화 [yonghwa] film
음악 [umak] music
민요 [minyo] folk song
고전음악 [kojonumak] classical
　music
경음악 [kyong·umak] light music
민족무용 [minjongmuyong] folk
　dance
바레무용 [paremuyong] ballet
교예 [kyoye] circus

사진찍기 [sajinjjikgi]

Photographing

여기서　사진을　찍어도 됩니까?
[yogiso　sajinul　jjigodo toemnigga]
here　a photograph take　may?

May I take a picture here?

저와　함께　사진을
[chowa　hamgge　sajinul
me　with together　photograph

찍읍시다.
jjigupsida]
let's take!

Would you mind posing with me?

명승지 [myongsungji] famous spots
사적지 [sajokji] historical places
기념비 [kinyombi] monument
박물관 [pangmulgwan] museum
미술박물관 [misulbangmulgwan] art
　museum, art gallery

전람관 [chollamgwan] exhibition
동물원 [tongmurwon] zoo
식물원 [singmurwon] botanical
　garden
수족관 [sujokgwan] aquarium

물건사기 [mulgonsagi]

Shopping

저와　함께　상점으로
[chowa　hamgge　sangjomuro
me with together　the shop to

가지 않겠습니까?
kaji anketsumnigga]
go　will not?

Will you go shopping with me?

갑시다.
[kapsida]
let's go!

With pleasure.

무엇을　사겠습니까?
[muosul　sagetsumnigga]
what　buy will?

What can I do for you?

나는　…을　사고싶습니다.
[nanun　…ul　sagosipsumnida]
I　…to　buy want

I want to buy….

…을　어데서　살수 있습니까?
[…ul　odeso　salsu itsumnigga]
…　where　buy can?

Where can I buy …?

어데서　모자와　신발을　살수
[odeso　mojawa　sinbarul　salsu
where　hat and　shoes　buy

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
can?

Where could I buy a hat and a pair of shoes?

모자를　사겠습니까?
[mojarul　sagetsumnigga]
hat　buy will?

Would you like to buy a hat?

…을　보여주십시오.
[…ul　poyojusipsio]
…　show please!

Please show me….

다른것을　　보여주십시오.
[tarun·gosul　poyojusipsio]
another one　show please!

Please show me another one!

나는　이것을　가지겠습니다.
[nanun igosul　kajigetsumnida]
I　this　take will

I will take this.

얼마입니까?
[olmaimnigga]
how much is?

How much is that?

이것은　　얼마입니까?
[igosun　olmaimnigga]
this　how much is?

What's the price of this one?

저것은　　얼마입니까?
[chogosun　olmaimnigga]
that　how much is?

What's the price of that one?

조영사전이
[choyongsajoni
the Korean-English dictionary

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
is there?

Have you a Korean-English dictionary?

조선지도가　　있습니까?
[chosonjidoga　itsumnigga]
Korean map　is there?

Have you a map of Korea?

이　　책의　　영문판이
[i　chaegui　yongmunpani
this book of　the English edition
있습니까?
itsumnigga]
is there?

Have you got the English edition of this book?

예, 이것이　　영문판입니다.
[ye igosi　yongmunpanimnida]
yes this　an English edition is

Yes, this is an English edition.

그것을　　보여주십시오.
[kugosul　poyojusipsio]
it　show please

Please let me see it!

값은　　얼마입니까?
[kapsun　olmaimnigga]
the price how much is?

What's the price, please!

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한부　　사겠습니다.
[hanbu　sagetsumnida]
a copy　will buy

I'll take a copy.

이　시계를　　고쳐주십시오.
[i　sigyerul　kochyojusipsio]
this　watch　repair please!

Please repair this watch!

이　필림을　　현상해주십시오.
[i　pillimul　hyonsanghaejusipsio]
this　film　develop please!

Develop this film, please!

언제면　　됩니까?
[onjemyon　toemnigga]
when　is ready?

When will it be ready?

백화점 [paekwajom] department store
기념품 [kinyompum] souvenir
그림 [kurim] picture
신발 [sinbal] shoes
신발상점 [sinbalsangjom] shoe shop
시계 [sigye] watch
시계상점 [sigyesangjom] watch shop
책 [chaek] book
책방 [chaekbang] book shop
놀이감 [noriggam] toy
인형 [inhyong] doll
만년필 [mannyonpil] fountain-pen
화장품 [hwajangpum] cosmetic

치약 [chiyak] toothpaste
치솔 [chissol] toothbrush
면도칼 [myondokal] razor
빗 [pit] comb
세면수건 [semyonsugon] towel
손수건 [sonsugon] handkerchief
양복점 [yangbokjom] tailor shop
넥타이 [nektai] necktie
모자 [moja] hat
장갑 [chang·gap] gloves
긴양말 [kinyangmal] stockings
짧은양말 [jjalbunyangmal] socks
속내의 [songnaeui] underwear
사진용품상점 [sajinyongpumsangjom] camera shop

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수 [su] **Numerals**

1. The cardinal numbers

number	Korean		The cardinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	English
	The pure Korean cardinal numbers			
	substantival	adjectival	substantival, adjectival	
1	하나 [hana]	한 [han]	일 [il]	one
2	둘 [tul]	두 [tu]	이 [i]	two
3	셋 [set]	세 [se]	삼 [sam]	three
4	넷 [net]	네 [ne]	사 [sa]	four
5	다섯 [tasot]	다섯 [tasot]	오 [o]	five
6	여섯 [yosot]	여섯 [yosot]	륙 [ryuk]	six
7	일곱 [ilgop]	일곱 [ilgop]	칠 [chil]	seven
8	여덟 [yodol]	여덟 [yodol]	팔 [pal]	eight
9	아홉 [ahop]	아홉 [ahop]	구 [ku]	nine
10	열 [yol]	열 [yol]	십 [sip]	ten
11	열하나 [yolhana]	열한 [yolhan]	십일 [sibil]	eleven
12	열둘 [yoldul]	열두 [yoldu]	십이 [sibi]	twelve
13	열셋 [yolset]	열세 [yolse]	십삼 [sipsam]	thirteen
14	열넷 [yolnet]	열네 [yolne]	십사 [sipsa]	fourteen
15	열다섯 [yoldasot]	열다섯 [yoldasot]	십오 [sibo]	fifteen
16	열여섯 [yoryosot]	열여섯 [yoryosot]	십륙 [simryuk]	sixteen
17	열일곱 [yorilgop]	열일곱 [yorilgop]	십칠 [sipchil]	seventeen
18	열여덟 [yoryodol]	열여덟 [yoryodol]	십팔 [sippal]	eighteen
19	열아홉 [yorahop]	열아홉 [yorahop]	십구 [sipgu]	nineteen
20	스물 [sumul]	스무 [sumu]	이십 [isip]	twenty
21	스물하나 [sumulhana]	스물한 [sumulhan]	이십일 [isibil]	twenty one
22	스물둘 [sumuldul]	스물두 [sumuldu]	이십이 [isibi]	twenty two
30	서른 [sorun]	서른 [sorun]	삼십 [samsip]	thirty
40	마흔 [mahun]	마흔 [mahun]	사십 [sasip]	forty
50	쉰 [swin]	쉰 [swin]	오십 [osip]	fifty
60	예순 [yesun]	예순 [yesun]	륙십 [ryuksip]	sixty
70	일흔 [ilhun]	일흔 [ilhun]	칠십 [chilsip]	seventy
80	여든 [yodun]	여든 [yodun]	팔십 [palsip]	eighty

90	아흔 [ahun]	아흔 [ahun]	구십 [kusip]	ninety
100			백 [paek]	hundred
101	백 하나 [paek·hana]	백한 [paek·han]	백일 [paegil]	a hundred and one
102	백둘 [paekdul]	백두 [paekdu]	백이 [paegi]	a hundred and two
200			이백 [ibaek]	two hundred
300			삼백 [sambaek]	three hundred
400			사백 [sabaek]	four hundred
500			오백 [obaek]	five hundred
600			륙백 [ryukbaek]	six hundred
700			칠백 [chilbaek]	seven hundred
800			팔백 [palbaek]	eight hundred
900			구백 [kubaek]	nine hundred
1000			천 [chon]	a thousand
1001	천 하나 [chonhana]	천한 [chonhan]	천일 [chonil]	a thousand and one
10000			만 [man]	ten thousand
100000			십만 [simman]	hundred thousand
1000000			백만 [paengman]	one million
10000000			천만 [chonman]	ten million
100000000			억 [ok]	hundred million

2. The ordinal numbers:

Korean		English
The pure Korean ordinal numbers	The ordinal numbers dirived from hiero-glyphic characters	
첫(번)째 [chot(bon)jjae]	제일 [cheil]	first
두번째, 둘째 [tubonjjae] [tuljjae]	제이 [chei]	second
세번째, 셋째 [sebonjjae] [setjjae]	제삼 [chesam]	third
네번째, 넷째 [nebonjjae] [netjjae]	제사 [chesa]	fourth
다섯(번)째 [tasot(bon)jjae]	제오 [cheo]	fifth
여섯(번)째 [yosot(bon)jjae]	제륙 [cheryuk]	sixth
일곱(번)째 [ilgop(bon)jjae]	제칠 [chechil]	seventh
여덟(번)째 [yodol(bon)jjae]	제팔 [chepal]	eighth
아홉(번)째 [ahop(bon)jjae]	제구 [chegu]	ninth
열(번)째 [yol(bon)jjae]	제십 [chesip]	tenth
열한(번)째 [yolhan(bon)jjae]	제십일 [chesibil]	eleventh
열두(번)째 [yoldu(bon)jjae]	제십이 [chesibi]	twelfth
스무(번)째 [sumn(bon)jjae]	제이십 [cheisip]	twentieth
서른(번)째 [sorun(bon)jjae]	제삼십 [chesamsip]	thirtieth
마흔(번)째 [mahun(bon)jjae]	제사십 [chesasip]	fortieth
쉰(번)째 [swin(bon)jjae]	제오십 [cheosip]	fiftieth
예순(번)째 [yesun(bon)jjae]	제륙십 [cheryuksip]	sixtieth
일흔(번)째 [ilhun(bon)jjae]	제칠십 [chechilsip]	seventieth
여든(번)째 [yodun(bon)jjae]	제팔십 [chepalsip]	eightieth
아흔(번)째 [ahun(bon)jjae]	제구십 [chekusip]	ninetieth
백(번)째 [paek(bon)jjae]	제일백 [cheilbaek]	hundredth

돈 [ton]　Money

1. Coins:
1전 [iljon] 1jon
5전 [ojon] 5jon
10전 [sipjon] 10jon
50전 [osipjon] 50jon
1원 [irwon] 1won

2. Paper money:
1원 [irwon] 1won
5원 [owon] 5won
10원 [sibwon] 10won
50원 [ɔsibwon] 50won
100원 [paegwon] 100won

시간 [sigan]　Time

시계 [sigye] clock
일 [il] day
시간 [sigan] hour
시 [si] o'clock

분 [pun] minute
초 [cho] second
년 [nyon] year
월 [wol] month

1 시입니다.
[hansiimnida]
one o'clock is
　It is one o'clock.

2 시입니다.
[tusiimnida]
two o'clock is
　It is two o'clock.

3 시입니다.
[sesiimnida]
three o'clock is
　It is three o'clock.

4 시입니다.
[nesiimnida]
four o'clock is
　It is four o'clock.

5 시입니다.
[tasotsiimnida]
five o'clock is
　It is five o'clock.

6 시입니다.
[yosotsiimnida]
six o'clock is
　It is six o'clock.

7 시입니다.
[ilgopsiimnida]
seven o'clock is
　It is seven o'clock.

8 시입니다.
[yodolsiimnida]
eight o'clock is
　It is eight o'clock.

9 시입니다.
[ahopsiimnida]
nine o'clock is
　It is nine o'clock.

10 시입니다.
[yolsiimnida]
ten o'clock is
　It is ten o'clock.

11 시입니다.
[yolhansiimnida]
eleven o'clock is
　It is eleven o'clock.

12 시입니다.
[yoldusiimnida]
twelve o'clock is
　It is twelve o'clock.

몇 시입니까 ?
[myotsiimnigga]
what time is ?
　What time is it?

1 시가　　　지났습니다.
[hansiga　　chinatsumnida]
one o'clock　past is
　It's past one.

1 시　　　15분입니다.
[hansi　　sibobunimnida]
one o'clock　fifteen　minute is
　It's a quarter past one.

2 시　　　15분
[tusi　　sibobun
two　　o'clock fifteen minutes
전입니다.
jonimnida]
before is
　It's a quarter to two.

3 시반입니다.
[sesibanimnida]
three o'clock half is
　It's half past three.

4 시　　　10분　　　전입니다.
[nesi　　sipbun　　jonimnida]
four　o'clock ten minutes　before is
　It's ten minutes to four.

5 시　20분입니다. [tasotsi　isipbunimnida] five　o'clock twenty minutes is	It's twenty minutes past five.

오늘 [onul] today
어제 [oje] yesterday
그저께 [kujogge] the day before yesterday
래일 [raeil] tomorrow
모레 [more] the day after tomorrow
지난주 [chinanju] last week
지난달 [chinandal] last month
지난해 [chinanhae] last year

래주 [raeju] next week
래달 [raedal] next month
래년 [raenyon] next year
아침 [achim] morning
낮 [nat] day
저녁 [chonyok] evening
오전 [ojon] morning
오후 [ohu] afternoon
밤 [pam] night

날씨 [nalssi]　Weather

오늘의　날씨는　어떻습니까? [onurui　nalssinun　oddosumnigga] today of　the weather how is?	What's the weather like today?
좋은　날씨입니다. [choun　nalssiimnida] good　weather is	It's fine today.
나쁜　날씨입니다. [nabbun　nalssiimnida] bad　weather is	It's bad today.
따뜻합니다. [ttaddutamnida] warm is	It's warm.
춥습니다. [chupsumnida] cold	It's cold.
무덥습니다. [mudopsumnida] sultry	It's sultry.
바람이　붑니다. [parami　pumnida] windy	It's windy.

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번개가　칩니다. [pongaega　chimnida] the lightning strikes	There's lightning.
우뢰가　웁니다. [uryoega　umnida] the thunder rolls	There's thunder.
비가　올것입니다. [piga　olgosimnida] the rain　will come	It will rain.
비가　옵니다. [piga　omnida] the rain　comes	It's raining.
눈이　옵니다. [nuni　omnida] the snow　comes	It's snowing.

4 계절 [negyejol]　Four Seasons

봄 [pom] spring
여름 [yorum] summer

가을 [kaul] autumn, fall
겨울 [kyoul] winter

월 [wol]　Months

오늘은　며칠입니까? [onurun　myochirimnigga] today how many day is?	What's the date today?
오늘은　7월 25일입니다. [onurun　chirwol·isiboirimnida] today　July 25th is	Today is July 25.

1 월 [irwol] January
2 월 [iwol] February
3 월 [samwol] March
4 월 [sawol] April
5 월 [owol] May
6 월 [ryuwol] June

7 월 [chirwol] July
8 월 [parwol] August
9 월 [kuwol] September
10 월 [siwol] October
11 월 [sibirwol] November
12 월 [sibiwol] December

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주일 [chuil]

Days of the Week

오늘은 무슨 요일입니까?
[onurun musun yoirimnigga]
today what day of the week is?

What day is it today?

오늘은 월요일입니다.
[onurun woryoirimnida]
today Monday is

Today is Monday.

월요일 [woryoil] Monday
화요일 [hwayoil] Tuesday
수요일 [suyoil] wednesday
목요일 [mogyoil] Thursday

금요일 [kumyoil] Friday
토요일 [toyoil] Saturday
일요일 [iryoil] Sunday

GRAMMAR

LESSON 1

THE NOUN

14 In the Korean language there is no gender.

There is neither definite nor indefinite article.

15 The plural of the noun is formed by attaching the plural ending
들 [dul] to the singular of the noun.

16 The plural ending shows that the objects are two or more.

for example:

singular	plural
사람 [saram] a man	사람들 [saramdul] men
아이 [ai] a child	아이들 [aidul] children
나무 [namu] a tree	나무들 [namudul] trees
말 [mal] a horse	말들 [maldul] horses

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THE DECLENSION OF
THE NOUN IN THE SINGULAR

17 The nominative for the question *who* or *what* has the nominative ending : 께서, 가, 이

— 께서 [ggeso] (*when a sense of respect is given to the word to bo declined*)

for example:

아버님께서 [abonimggeso] father

explanation:

아버님 + 께서
noun *nominative ending*

— 가 [ga] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel*)
for example:

O 아이가 [aiga] child

explanation:

아이 + 가
noun *nominative ending*

O 나무가 [namuga] tree

explanation:

나무 + 가
noun *nominative ending*

— 이 [i] (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant*)
for example:

O 사람이 [sarami] man

explanation:

사람 + 이
noun *nominative ending*

O 말이 [mari] horse

explanation:

말 + 이
noun *nominative ending*

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18 The accusative for the question *whom* or *what* has the accu-
sative ending: 를,을

—를[rul] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel*)

　for example:

　　○ 아이를[airul] child

　　　explanation:

　　　　아이 ＋ 를
　　　　noun　*accusative ending*

　　○ 나무를[namurul] tree

　　　explanation:

　　　　나무 ＋ 를
　　　　noun　*accusative ending*

—을[ul] (*when the word to be declined ends in a consona-
nt*)

　for example:

　　○ 사람을 [saramul] man

　　　explanation:

　　　　사람 ＋ 을
　　　　noun　*accusative ending*

　　○ 말을 [marul] horse

　　　explanation:

　　　　말 ＋ 을
　　　　noun　*accusative ending*

19 The genitive for the question *whose* has the genitive
ending: 의

　—의[ui]

　for example:

　　○ 아이의[aiui] of a child, child's
　　　explanation:

　　　　아이 ＋ 의
　　　　noun　*genitive ending*

　　○ 나무의 [namuui] of a tree
　　　explanation:

　　　　나무 ＋ 의
　　　　noun　*genitive ending*

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위대한 수령 김일성동지께서 탄생하시여 어린시절을
보내시고 · 혁명의　큰뜻을 품으신 만경대고향집
The old home at Mangyongdae where the great
leader Comrade　Kim Il Sung was　born and
spent his childhood, nursing his lofty
revolutionary aims
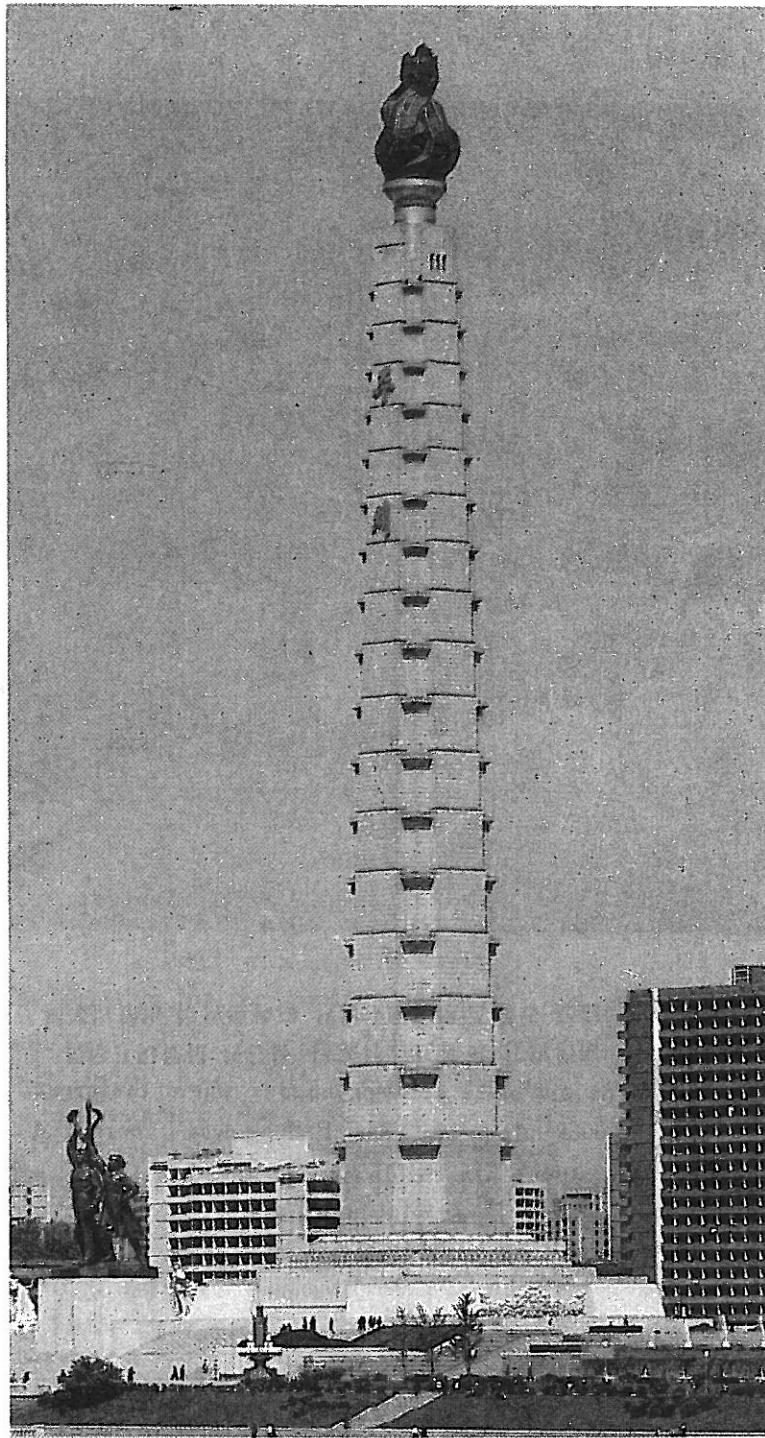
주체사상탑　Tower of Juche Idea

개선문　Arch of Triumph
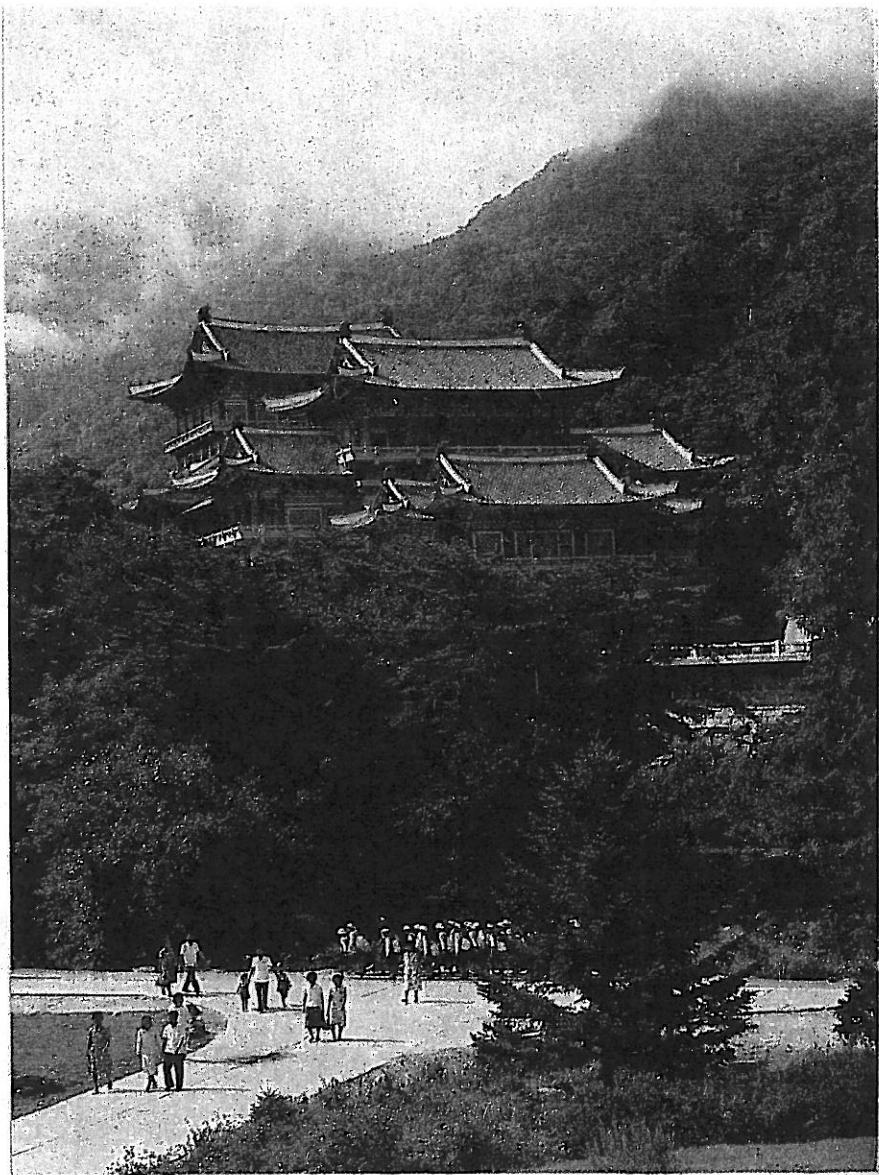
국제친선전람관　International Friendship Exhibition
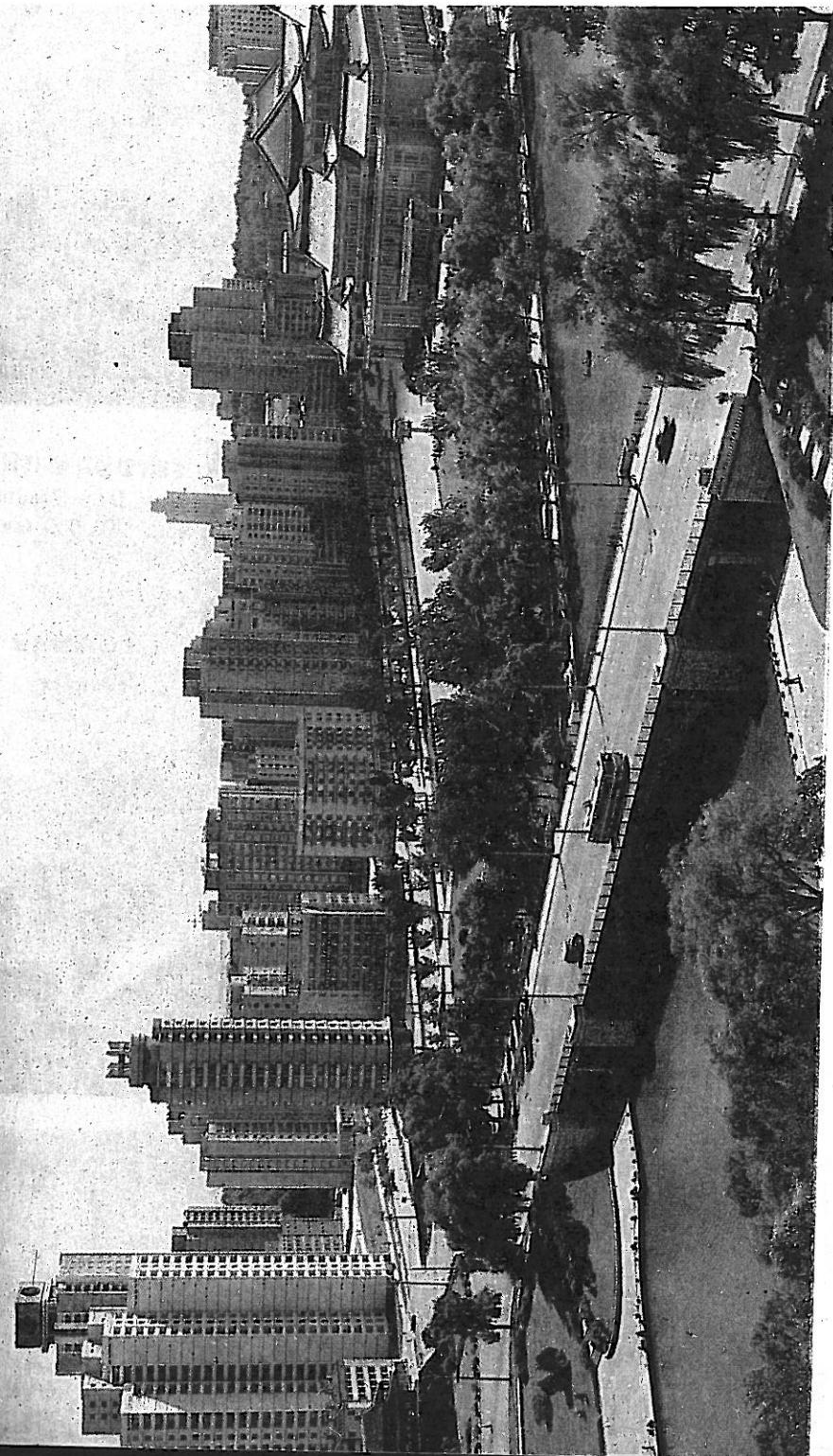
평양시의 일부　A Part of Pyongyang

만경대물놀이장 The Mangyongdae Pool
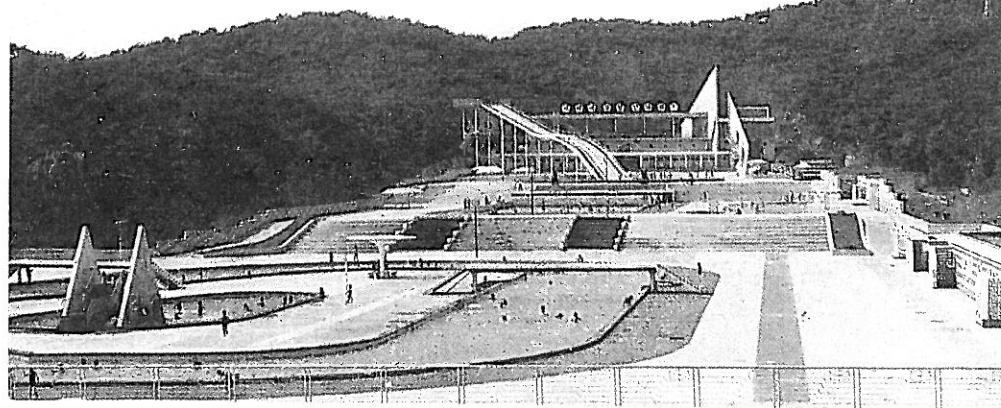
5월1일경기장(15만석)
May Day Stadium
with 150,000 seats

만수대 예술극장
Mansudae
Art Theatre

청춘거리 중경기관
The Combative Sports
Gymnasium
in Chongchun Street

청류관
Chongryu Restaurant
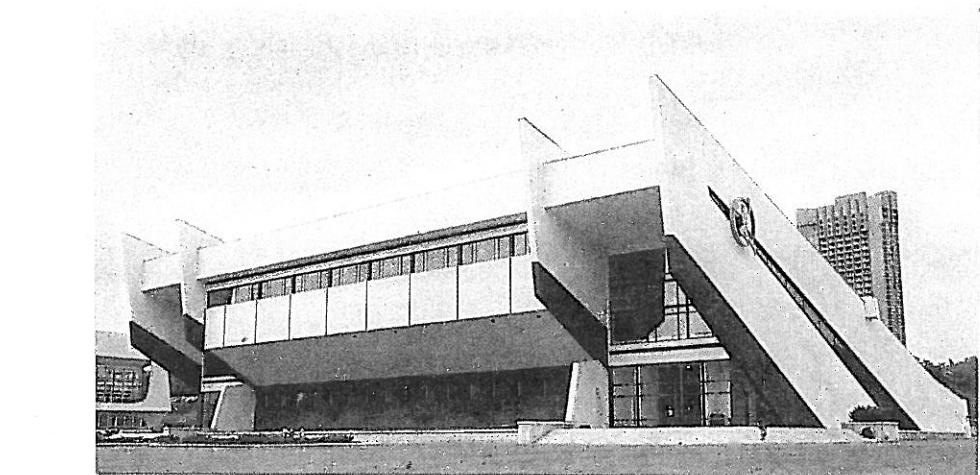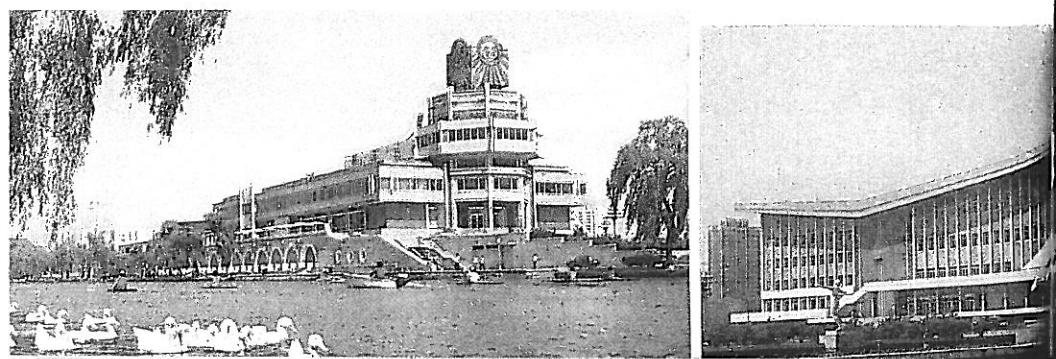
청춘거리 송구관 The Handball Gymnasium in Chongchun Street

평양체육관
Pyongyang
Indoor Stadium

빙상관
Ice Rink
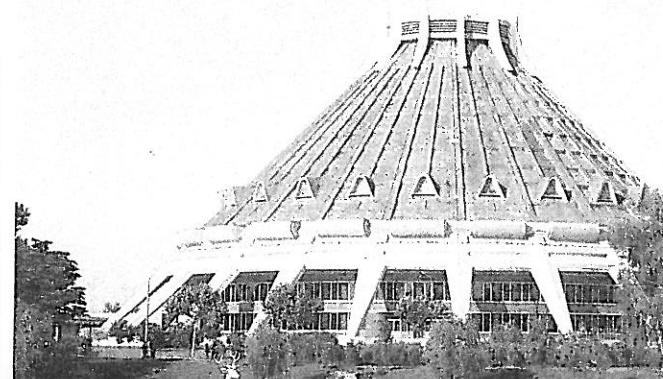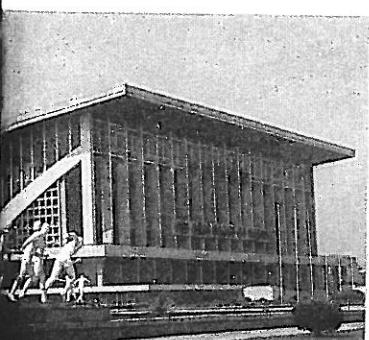
인민대학습당 Grand People's Study House

인민문화궁전 People's Palace of Culture

○ 사람의 [saramui] of a man, man's

explanation:

사람 + 의
noun   *genitive ending*

○ 말의 [marui] of a horse

explanation:

말 + 의
noun   *genitive ending*

20 The dative for the question *whom, where to, where* or *when* has the dative ending: 께, 에게, 에

— 께 [gge] (*when a sense of respect is given to the word to be declined*)

for example:

아버님 께 [abonimgge] to one's father

explanation:

아버님 + 께
noun   *dative ending*

— 에게 [ege] (*when the word to be declined indicates an animate being*)

for example:

○ 아이 에게 [aiege] to one's child

explanation:

아이 + 에게
noun   *dative ending*

○ 사람에게 [saramege] to a man

explanation:

사람 + 에게
noun   *dative ending*

○ 말에게 [marege] to a horse

explanation:

말 + 에게
noun   *dative ending*

— 에 [e] (*when the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being*)

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for example:

○ 나무에 [namue] to a tree

explanation:

나무 + 에
noun   *dative ending*

○ 평양에 [pyongyang·e] to Pyongyang, in Pyongyang

explanation:

평양 + 에
noun   *dative ending*

○ 낮에 [naje] in the daytime

explanation:

낮 + 에
noun   *dative ending*

21 The locative for the question *where* or *from where* has the locative ending: 에게서, 에서

— 에게서 [egeso] (*when the word to be declined indicates an animate being*)

for example:

○ 아이에게서 [aiegeso] by one's child, from one's child

explanation:

아이 + 에게서
noun   *locative ending*

○ 사람에게서 [saramegeso] by a man, from a man

explanation:

사람 + 에게서
noun   *locative ending*

○ 말에게서 [maregeso] by a horse, from a horse

explanation:

말 + 에게서
noun   *locative ending*

— 에서 [eso] (*when the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being*)

for example:

○ 나무에서 [namueso] on a tree, from a tree

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explanation:

나무 + 에서
noun   *locative ending*

○ 공장에서 [kongjang·eso] in a factory, from a factory

explanation:

공장 + 에서
noun   *locative ending*

22 The instrumental for the question *to what, as what, with what, through what, from what, what for* or *after what* has the instrumental ending: 로

— 로 [ro] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel or the consonant ㄹ [l]*)

when the word to be declined ends in a consonant other than the consonant ㄹ [l], the link-vowel 으 [u] is inserted (*refer to* 194) between the word to be declined and the instrumental ending 로 [ro].

the word to be declined + link-vowel 으 [u] + instrumental ending 로 [ro]

for example:

○ 동무로 [tongmuro] as a friend

explanation:

동무 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 손님으로 [sonnimuro] as a guest

explanation:

손님 + 으 + 로
noun   *link-vowel*   *instrumental ending*

○ 아이로 [airo] as a child

explanation:

아이 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 사람으로 [saramuro] as a man

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explanation:

사람 + 으 + 로
noun   link-vowel   instrumental ending

○ 도끼로 [toggiro] with an ax

explanation:

도끼 + 로
noun   instrumental ending

○ 삽으로 [saburo] with a shovel

explanation:

삽 + 으 + 로
noun   link-vowel   instrumental ending

○ 편지로 [pyonjiro] by a letter

explanation:

편지 + 로
noun   instrumental ending

○ 우편으로 [upyonuro] by post

explanation:

우편 + 으 + 로
noun   link-vowel   instrumental ending

○ 철로 [chollo] of iron

explanation:

철 + 로
noun   instrumental ending

○ 감기로 [kamgiro] because of a cold

explanation:

감기 + 로
noun   instrumental ending

○ 병으로 [pyong·uro] because of illness

explanation:

병 + 으 + 로
noun   link-vowel   instrumental ending

○ 도시로 [tosiro] to the city

explanation:

도시 + 로
noun   instrumental ending

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○ 집으로 [chiburo] to one's home

explanation:

집 + 으 + 로
noun   link-vowel   instrumental ending

23 The coordinative case has the coordinative case ending: 와 / 과

—와 [wa] and, with (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel*)

for example:

○ 아버지와 어머니 [abojiwa omoni] father and mother

explanation:

아버지 + 와 어머니
noun   coordinative case ending   noun

○ 아버지와 가다 [abojiwa kada] go with father

explanation:

아버지 + 와 가다
noun   coordinative case ending   verb

—과 [gwa] and, with (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant*)

for example:

○ 사람과 말 [saramgwa mal] a man and a horse

explanation:

사람 + 과 말
noun   coordinative case ending   noun

○ 형과 가다 [hyong·gwa kada] go with brother

explanation:

형 + 과 가다
noun   coordinative case ending   verb

24 The vocative has the vocative ending: 이시여, 여, 이여, 야, 아

—이시여 [isiyo] (*when a sense of respect is given to the word to be declined*)

for example:

어머니 이시여! [omoniisiyo] mother!

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explanation:

어머니   +   이시여!
noun   *vocative ending*

— 여[yo] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel; this is mostly used in written language*)

for example:

누나여! [nunayo]   sister!

explanation:

누나   +   여!
noun   *vocative ending*

— 이여 [iyo] (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant; this is mostly used in written language*)

for example:

조국이여! [chogugiyo]   fatherland!

explanation:

조국   +   이여!
noun   *vocative ending*

— 야[ya] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel; this represents a low form of courtesy (refer to 168) in colloquial language*)

for example:

애야! [aeya]   child!

explanation:

애   +   야!
noun   *vocative ending*

— 아[a] (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant; this represents a low form of courtesy in colloquial language*)

for example:

영철아! [yongchora]   Yong Chol! (Yong Chol is a name)

explanation:

영철   +   아!
noun   *vocative ending*

25 Example of the declension of a word to which a sense of respect is given:

아버님[abonim]   father

nominative	아버님께서[abonimggeso] one's father
accusative	아버님을[abonimul] one's father
genitive	아버님의[abonimui] of one's father, father's
dative	아버님께[abonimgge] to one's father
locative	아버님에게서[abonimegeso] by one's father, from one's father
instrumental	아버님으로[abonimuro] to one's father, as one's father
coordinative case	아버님과[abonimgwa] one's father and, with one's father
vocative	아버님이시여![abonimisiyo] one's father!

26 Examples of the declension of a word which ends in a vowel:

1. When the word to be declined indicates an animate being:

아이 [ai]   child

nominative	아이가[aiga] one's child
accusative	아이를[airul] one's child
genitive	아이의[aiui] of one's child, child's
dative	아이에게[aiege] to one's child
locative	아이에게서[aiegeso] by one's child, from one's child
instrumental	아이로[airo] to one's child, as one's child
coordinative case	아이와[aiwa] one's child and, with one's child
vocative	아이야![aiya] one's child!

소 [so] cow

nominative	소 가 [soga] a cow
accusative	소 를 [sorul] a cow
genitive	소 의 [soui] of a cow
dative	소 에게 [so·ege] to a cow
locative	소 에게서 [so·egeso] by a cow, from a cow
instrumental	소 로 [soro] to a cow, as a cow
coordinative case	소 와 [sowa] a cow and, with a cow
vocative	not used

2. When the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being:
나무 [namu] tree

nominative	나무가 [namuga] a tree
accusative	나무를 [namurul] a tree
genitive	나무의 [namuui] of a tree
dative	나무에 [namue] to a tree
locative	나무에서 [namueso] on a tree, from a tree
instrumental	나무로 [namuro] of a tree
coordinative case	나무와 [namuwa] a tree and, with a tree
vocative	not used

27 Examples of the declension of a word which ends in a consonant:

1. When the word to be declined indicates an animate being:
사람 [saram] man

nominative	사람이 [sarami] a man
accusative	사람을 [saramul] a man
genitive	사람의 [saramui] of a man
dative	사람에게 [saramege] to a man
locative	사람에게서 [saramegeso] by a man, from a man

instrumental	사람으로 [saramuro] to a man, as a man
coordinative case	사람과 [saramgwa] a man and, with a man
vocative	사람 이여! [saramiyo] a man!

말 [mal] horse

nominative	말이 [mari] a horse
accusative	말을 [marul] a horse
genitive	말의 [marui] of a horse
dative	말에게 [marege] to a horse
locative	말에게서 [maregeso] by a horse, from a horse
instrumental	말로 [mallo] on a horse
coordinative case	말과 [malgwa] a horse and, with a horse
vocative	not used

2. When the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being:
책 [chaek] book

nominative	책 이 [chaegi] a book
accusative	책 을 [chaegul] a book
genitive	책 의 [chaegui] of a book
dative	책 에 [chaege] to a book
locative	책 에서 [chaegeso] in a book
instrumental	책 으로 [chaeguro] with a book
coordinative case	책 과 [chaek·gwa] a book and, with a book
vocative	not used

THE DECLENSION OF A
NOUN IN THE PLURAL

28 The declension of a noun in the plural is the same as the declension of the singular noun which ends in a consonant.

29 Example of the declension of a word to which a sense of respect is given :

아버님들[abonimdul] fathers

nominative	아버님들께서[abonimdulggeso] fathers
accusative	아버님들을[abonimdurul] fathers
genitive	아버님들의[abonimdurui] of fathers, fathers'
dative	아버님들께[abonimdulgge] to fathers
locative	아버님들에게서[abonimduregeso] by fathers, from fathers
instrumental	아버님들로[abonimdullo] to fathers, as fathers
coordinative case	아버님들과[abonimdulgwa] fathers and, with fathers
vocative	아버님들이시여[abonimdurisiyo] fathers!

30 Examples of the declension of a word which indicates an animate being:

아이들[aidul] children

nominative	아이들이[aiduri] children
accusative	아이들을[aidurul] children
genitive	아이들의[aidurui] of children, children's
dative	아이들에게[aidurege] to children
locative	아이들에게서[aiduregeso] by children, from children
instrumental	아이들로[aidullo] to children, as children
coordinative case	아이들과[aidulgwa] children and, with children
vocative	아이들아[aidura] children!

소들[sodul] cows

nominative	소들이[soduri] cows
accusative	소들을[sodurul] cows
genitive	소들의[sodurui] of cows
dative	소들에게[sodurege] to cows
locative	소들에게서[soduregeso] by cows, from cows
instrumental	소들로[sodullo] to cows, as cows
coordinative case	소들과[sodulgwa] cows and, with cows
vocative	not used

사람들[saramdul] men

nominative	사람들이[saramduri] men
accusative	사람들을[saramdurul] men
genitive	사람들의[saramdurui] of men
dative	사람들에게[saramdurege] to men
locative	사람들에게서[saramduregeso] by men, from men
instrumental	사람들로[saramdullo] to men, as men
coordinative case	사람들과[saramdulgwa] men and, with men
vocative	사람들이여![saramduriyo] men!

말들[maldul] horse

nominative	말들이[malduri] horses
accusative	말들을[maldurul] horses
genitive	말들의[maldurui] of horses
dative	말들에게[maldurege] to horses
locative	말들에게서[malduregeso] by horses, from horses
instrumental	말들로[maldullo] on horses
coordinative case	말들과[maldulgwa] horses and, with horses
vocative	not used

31 Examples of the declension of a word which indicates an inanimate being:

나무들 [namudul] trees

nominative	나무들이 [namuduri] trees
accusative	나무들을 [namudurul] trees
genitive	나무들의 [namudurui] of trees
dative	나무들에 [namudure] to trees
locative	나무들에서 [namudureso] on trees, from trees
instrumental	나무들로 [namudullo] of trees
coordinative case	나무들과 [namudulgwa] trees and, with trees
vocative	not used

책들 [chaekdul] books

nominative	책들이 [chaekduri] books
accusative	책들을 [chaekdurul] books
genitive	책들의 [chaekdurui] of books
dative	책들에 [chaekdure] to books
locative	책들에서 [chaekdureso] in books
instrumental	책들로 [chaekdullo] with books
coordinative case	책들과 [chaekdulgwa] books and, with books
vocative	not used

32 Table of the endings of the case of the noun:

number of the word to be declined / case	singular	plural
nominative	께서 [ggeso], 가 [ga]/이 [i]	께서 [ggeso], 이 [i]
accusative	를 [rul] (ㄹ [l]) / 을 [ul]	을 [ul]

genitive	의 [ui]	의 [ui]
dative	께 [gge], 에게 [ege], 에 [e]	께 [gge], 에게 [ege], 에 [e]
locative	에게서 [egeso], 에서 [eso]	에게서 [egeso], 에서 [eso]
instrumental	로 [ro]	로 [ro]
coordinative case	와 [wa]/과 [gwa]	과 [gwa]
vocative	이시여 [isiyo], 여 [yo]/ 이여 [iyo], 야 [ya]/ 아 [a]	이시여 [isiyo], 이여 [iyo], 야 [ya], 아 [a]

WORD ORDER

33 The predicate always lies at the end of the sentence.
for example:

버스가 *2   온다. *1

[bbosuga   onda]
a bus   comes   A bus comes.

explanation:

*1   오   +   다   [o da]   come
     stem   ending
     오 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다— *low declarative form of the*
     final ending of the verb(refer to 90)]
     온다(*after contracting the syllable* 오 *and the sound* ㄴ)
     The predicate 온다 lies at the end of the sentence.
*2 버스   +   가
   noun   nominative ending

34 The subject usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.
for example:

기차가*   온다.
[kichaga   onda]
a train   comes   A train comes.

explanation:

```
*  기차     +     가
   noun        nominative ending
```

The subject 기차가 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

35 The genitive always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

○ 아버지의*   책   the book of the father
  [abojiui   chaek]
  the father of the book
  explanation:

```
*  아버지    +     의
   noun          genitive ending
```

The genitive 아버지의 lies before the word 책 it refers to.

○ 녀성들의*   권리   the right of women
  [nyosongdurui   kwolli]
  women   of   right

  explanation:

```
*  녀성  +  들           +     의
   noun   plural ending      genitive ending
```

The genitive 녀성들의 lies before the word 권리 it refers to.

36 The object lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

학생이*²   신문을*¹   본다*³   A pupil reads the
[haksaeng·i   sinmunul   ponda]   newspaper.
a pupil   the newspaper reads

  explanation:

```
*₁  신문    +   을
    noun       accusative ending
```

The object 신문을 lies between the subject 학생이 and the predicate 본다.

```
*₂  학생    +   이
    noun       nominative ending
```

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*₃ 보   +   다   [po da] read
    stem   ending

보 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다- *low declarative form of the final*
ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

본다(*after contracting the syllable* 보 *and the sound* ㄴ)

LESSON 2

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

37 The personal pronoun has different forms: singular and plural and in the form of courtesy.

form of courtesy / number / person		To a superior	To a person of the same rank or to an inferior
speaker	singular	저[cho] I	나[na] I
	plural	저희[chohui] we	우리[uri] we
person addressed	singular		너[no] you
	plural		너희[nohui] you

for example:

○ 저는*¹   갑니다*².
  [chonun   kamnida]   I go.
  I   go

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

*₁ 저   +   는
    personal pronoun   auxiliary   ending (refer to 185)

*₂ 가   +   다   [ka da] go
    stem   ending

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가 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다 — *most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to* 90)]
갑니다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)

○ 나는*¹   간다*².
[nanun   kanda] | I go.
I   go

explanation:

   The speaker speaks to an inferior.

    *₁   나   +   는
       personal pronoun   *auxiliary ending*

    *₂ 가   +   다
      stem   *ending*

가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to* 90)]
간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

○ 저희는*   갑니다.
[chohuinun   kamnida] | We go.
we   go

explanation:

   The speaker speaks to a superior.

    *   저희   +   는
       personal pronoun   *auxiliary ending*

○ 우리는*   간다.
[urinun   kanda] | We go.
we   go

explanation:

   The speaker speaks to an inferior.

    *   우리   +   는
       personal pronoun   *auxiliary ending*

○ 너는*   간다.
[nonun   kanda] | You go.
you   go

explanation:

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   The speaker speaks to an inferior.

    *   너   +   는
       personal pronoun   *auxiliary ending*

○ 너희는 *   간다.
[nohuinun   kanda] | You go.
you   go

explanation:

   The speaker speaks to inferiors.

    *   너희   +   는
       personal pronoun   *auxiliary ending*

38 당신[tangsin] "you" is a noun. But it can be used as a personal pronoun.

   for example:

    당신은*   갑니다.
    [tangsinun   kamnida] | You go.
    you   go

   explanation:

    The speaker speaks to a superior.

    *   당신   +   은
       noun   *auxiliary ending*

동무[tongmu] "comrade" is a noun. But it can be used as a personal pronoun with the meaning "you".

   for example:

    동무는*   간다.
    [tongmunun   kanda] | You go.
    comrade   goes

   explanation:

    The speaker speaks to an inferior.

    *   동무   +   는
       noun   *auxiliary ending*

39 he, she, it, they (the person to be spoken about) are expressed as follows:

   1. 그 [ku]   he

     그 - *demonstrative pronoun* that

   2. 그 녀자 [ku nyoja] she

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그 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　녀자
demonstrative pronoun 　　　　　　　*noun*

3. 그것 [kugot] it

그 　　　　　　　　　　　　+ 　　　　것
demonstrative pronoun 　　　　　　*incomplete noun*

An incomplete noun is a noun which cannot express a complete meaning in itself and expresses a complete meaning only when another word lies before it as an attribute.

4. 그들 [kudul] they

그 　　　　　　　　　　　+ 　　　　들
demonstrative pronoun 　　　　　　*plural ending*

그녀자들 [ku nyojadul] they

그 　　　　　　　녀자　　　+ 　　들
demonstrative pronoun 　*noun* 　　　*plural ending*

그것들 [kugotdul] they

그 　　　　　　　　　+ 　　것　　　+ 　들
demonstrative pronoun 　*incomplete noun* 　*plural ending*

DECLENSION OF THE PERSONAL
PRONOUN

40　The declension of the personal pronoun is just the same as that of the noun (*refer to* 26, 27, 30, 31).

41　The declension of the personal pronoun 저 [cho] "I" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

The personal pronoun 제 [che] "I" is used in the nominative instead of the personal pronoun 저 [cho] "I".

Not the nominative ending 가 [ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 저 [cho] in the nominative.

저 [cho] I

nominative	제가 [chega] I
	저는 [chonun] I
accusative	저를 [chorul] me
genitive	저의 [choui] my
dative	저에게 [cho·ege] me
locative	저에게서 [cho·egeso] by me, from me
instrumental	저로 [choro] to me, as I
coordinative case	저와 [chowa] I and, with me
vocative	not used

42　The declension of the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

The personal pronoun 내 [nae] "I" is used in the nominative instead of the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I".

Not the nominative ending 가 [ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I" in the nominative.

나 [na] I

nominative	내가 [naega] I
	나는 [nanun] I
accusative	나를 [narul] me
genitive	나의 [naui] my
dative	나에게 [na·ege] me
locative	나에게서 [na·egeso] by me, from me
instrumental	나로 [naro] to me, as I
coordinative case	나와 [nawa] I and, with me
vocative	not used

43　The declension of the personal pronoun 저희 [chohui] "we"

is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

저희[chohui] we

nominative	저희가[chohuiga] we
accusative	저희를[chohuirul] us
genitive	저희의[chohuiui] our
dative	저희에게[chohuiege] us
locative	저희에게서[chohuiegeso]by us, from us
instrumental	저희로[chohuiro] to us, as we
coordinative case	저희와[chohuiwa] we and, with us
vocative	not used

The plural ending 들[dul] can be attached to the personal pronoun 저희[chohui] "we". The declension of the personal pronoun 저희들[chohuidul]"we" formed by that is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

저희들[chohuidul] we

nominative	저희들이[chohuiduri] we
accusative	저희들을[chohuidurul] us
genitive	저희들의[chohuidurui] our
dative	저희들에게[chohuidurege] us
locative	저희들에게서[chohuiduregeso] by us, from us
instrumental	저희들로[chohuidullo] to us, as we
coordinative case	저희들과[chohuidulgwa]we and, with us
vocative	not used

44 The declension of the personal pronoun 우리[uri] "we" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indica-

tes an animate being (*refer to* 26).

우리[uri] we

nominative	우리가[uriga] we
accusative	우리를[urirul] us
genitive	우리의[uriui] our
dative	우리에게[uriege] us
locative	우리에게서[uriegeso] by us, from us
instrumental	우리로[uriro] to us, as we
coordinative case	우리와[uriwa] we and, with us
vocative	not used

The plural ending 들[dul] can be attached to the personal pronoun 우리[uri] "we". The declension of the personal pronoun 우리들[uridul] "we" formed by that is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

우리들[uridul] we

nominative	우리들이[uriduri] we
accusative	우리들을[uridurul] us
genitive	우리들의[uridurui] our
dative	우리들에게[uridurege] us
locative	우리들에게서[uriduregeso] by us, from us
instrumental	우리들로[uridullo] to us, as we
coordinative case	우리들과[uridulgwa] we and, with us
vocative	not used

45 The declension of the personal pronoun 너[no] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

The personal pronoun 네[ne] "you" is used in the nominati-

ve instead of the personal pronoun 너[no] "you".

Not the nominative ending 가[ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 너[no] "you" in the nominative.

너 [no] you

nominative	네가 [nega] you
	너는 [nonun] you
accusative	너를 [norul] you
genitive	너의 [noui] your
dative	너에게 [no·ege] you
locative	너에게서 [no·egeso] by you, from you
instrumental	너로 [noro] to you, as you
coordinative case	너와 [nowa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

46 The declension of the personal pronoun 너희 [nohui] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

너희 [nohui] you

nominative	너희가 [nohuiga] you
accusative	너희를 [nohuirul] you
genitive	너희의 [nohuiui] your
dative	너희에게 [nohuiege] you
locative	너희에게서 [nohuiegeso] by you, from you
instrumental	너희로 [nohuiro] to you, as you
coordinative case	너희와 [nohuiwa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

The plural ending 들 [dul] can be attached to the personal

pronoun 너희 [nohui] "you". The declension of the personal pronoun 너희들 [nohuidul] formed by that is the same with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

너희들 [nohuidul] you

nominative	너희들이 [nohuiduri] you
accusative	너희들을 [nohuidurul] you
genitive	너희들의 [nohuidurui] your
dative	너희들에게 [nohuidurege] you
locative	너희들에게서 [nohuiduregeso] by you, from you
instrumental	너희들로 [nohuidullo] to you, as you
coordinative case	너희들과 [nohuidulgwa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

47 The declension of the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

당신 [tangsin] you

nominative	당신이 [tangsini] you
accusative	당신을 [tangsinul] you
genitive	당신의 [tangsinui] your
dative	당신에게 [tangsinege] you
locative	당신에게서 [tangsinegeso] by you, from you
instrumental	당신으로 [tangsinuro] to you, as you
coordinative case	당신과 [tangsingwa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

The plural form 당신들 [tangsindul] "you" (*pl*) of the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you" (*sg*) is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 [dul] to the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you" (*sg*).

The declension of the noun 당신들 [tangsindul] "you" (*pl*) is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

당신들 [tangsindul] you

nominative	당신들이 [tangsinduri] you
accusative	당신들을 [tangsindurul] you
genitive	당신들의 [tangsindurui] your
dative	당신들에게 [tangsindurege] you
locative	당신들에게서 [tangsinduregeso] by you, from you
instrumental	당신들로 [tangsindullo] to you, as you
coordinative case	당신들과 [tangsindulgwa] you and, with you
vocative	당신들이여 ! [tangsinduriyo] you!

48 The declension of 그 [ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

그 [ku] he

nominative	그가 [kuga] he
accusative	그를 [kurul] him
genitive	그의 [kuui] his
dative	그에게 [kuege] him
locative	그에게서 [kuegeso] by him, from him
instrumental	그로 [kuro] to him, as he
coordinative case	그와 [kuwa] he and, with him
vocative	not used

49 The declension of 그 녀자 [ku nyoja] "she" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

그 녀자 [ku nyoja] she

nominative	그 녀자가 [ku nyojaga] she
accusative	그 녀자를 [ku nyojarul] she
genitive	그 녀자의 [ku nyojaui] her
dative	그 녀자에게 [ku nyoja·ege] her
locative	그 녀자에게서 [ku nyoja·egeso] by her, from her
instrumental	그 녀자로 [ku nyojaro] to her, as she
coordinative case	그 녀자와 [ku nyojawa] she and, with her
vocative	not used

50 The declension of 그것 [kugot] "it" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an inanimate being (*refer to* 27).

그것 [kugot] it

nominative	그것이 [kugosi] it
accusative	그것을 [kugosul] it
genitive	그것의 [kugosui] its
dative	그것에 [kugose] to it
locative	그것에서 [kugoseso] in it, from it
instrumental	그것으로 [kugosuro] with it, through it, of it, because of it
coordinative case	그것과 [kugotgwa] it and, with it
vocative	not used

51 The declension of 그들 [kudul] "they" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate

being (*refer to* 27).

그들 [kudul] they

nominative	그들이 [kuduri] they
accusative	그들을 [kudurul] them
genitive	그들의 [kudurui] their
dative	그들에게 [kudurege] them
locative	그들에게서 [kuduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그들로 [kudullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그들과 [kudulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

52 The declension of 그 녀자들 [ku nyojadul] "they" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

그 녀자들 [ku nyojadul] they

nominative	그 녀자들이 [ku nyojaduri] they
accusative	그 녀자들을 [ku nyojadurul] them
genitive	그 녀자들의 [ku nyojadurui] their
dative	그 녀자들에게 [ku nyojadurege] them
locative	그 녀자들에게서 [ku nyojaduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그 녀자들로 [ku nyojadullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그 녀자들과 [ku nyojadulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

53 The declension of 그것들 [kugotdul] they is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an inanimate being (*refer to* 27).

그것들 [kugotdul] they

nominative	그것들이 [kugotduri] they
accusative	그것들을 [kugotdurul] them
genitive	그것들의 [kugotdurui] their
dative	그것들에 [kugotdure] them
locative	그것들에서 [kugotdureso] in them, from them
instrumental	그것들로 [kugotdullo] with them, through them, of them, because of them
coordinative case	그것들과 [kugotdulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

54 The genitive of the personal pronoun in Korean corresponds with the possessive pronoun in English.

for example:

○ 나의* 아버지
[naui aboji]
my father | my father

explanation:

＊나 ＋ 의 (나 — *personal pronoun* 의 — *genitive ending of the personal pronoun*)

○ 나의 어머니
[naui omoni]
my mother | my mother

○ 나의 집
[naui chip]
my house | my house

○ 나의 동무들
[naui tongmudul]
my friends | my friends

55 Table of the endings of the case of the personal pronoun

number of the word to be declined case	singular	plural
nominative	가 [ga]	가 [ga] / 이 [i]
accusative	를 [rul] (ㄹ [l])	를 [rul] (ㄹ [l]) / 을 [ul]
genitive	의 [ui]	의 [ui]
dative	에게 [ege]	에게 [ege]
locative	에게서 [egeso]	에게서 [egeso]
instrumental	로 [ro]	로 [ro]
coordinative case	와 [wa]	와 [wa] / 과 [gwa]
vocative	여 [yo]	여 [yo] / 이여 [iyo]

WORD ORDER

56 The genitive of the personal pronoun always lies before the
word it refers to.
  for example:
  ○ 나의* 어머니 [naui omoni] my mother
  ○ 우리의* 어머니 [uriui omoni] our mother
    explanation:
  * 나의 or 우리의, the genitive of the personal pronoun 나
  "I" or 우리 "we" lies before its relative word 어머니.

LESSON 3

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

57 The demonstrative pronouns are divided into three   forms
according to the distance between the speaker and   the
things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something
existing in the vicinity of the speaker:
  이 [i] this, these
  여기 [yogi] this place

  for example:
  ○ 이 집이*¹ 나의   집이다 *²   This is my house.
    [i chibi naui   chibida]
    this house my   house is

    explanation:
  *¹ 이 집 + 이 (이 – *demonstrative pronoun* 집 – *noun* 이 – *nominative ending*)
  *² 집 + 이 +다 [집 – *noun* 이 – *exchanging ending* (*refer to* 180)
    다 – *low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form* (*refer to* 94)]

  ○ 여기가 *¹   나의 고향이다 *²   This is my native
    [yogiga   naui kohyang·ida]   place.
    this place   my native place is

  explanation:
  *¹ 여기 + 가 (여기 – *demonstrative pronoun* 가 – *nominative ending*)
  *² 고향 + 이 +다 [고향 – *noun* 이 – *exchanging ending* (*refer to* 180)   다 – *low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*]

2. The demonstrative pronoun, which indicates something
existing in the vicinity of the person addressed:
  그 [ku] that, those

거기[kogi] that place

for example:

○ 그 사람이* 나의 친구다.
[ku sarami naui chin·guda] | That man is my friend.
that man my friend is

explanation:

* 그 사람 + 이 (그 — *demonstrative pronoun* 사람 — *noun* 이 — *nominative ending*)

○ 거기가* 그의 고향이다.
[kogiga kuui kohyang·ida] | That is his native
that place his native place is | place.

explanation:

* 거기 + 가 (거기 — *demonstrative pronoun* 가 — *nominative ending*)

3. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something existing distant from the speaker and the person addressed:
저 [cho] that, those
저기 [chogi] that place

for example:

○ 저 집이 나의 집이다.
[cho chibi naui chibida] | That is my house.
that house my house is

○ 저기가 그의 고향이다.
[chogiga kuui kohyang·ida] | That is his native pla-
that place his native place is | ce.

58 The demonstrative pronouns are divided into two kinds according to the things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates the object:
이 [i] this , these
그 [ku] that, those
저 [cho] that, those

2. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place:

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여기 [yogi] this place
거기 [kogi] that place
저기 [chogi] that place

59 Table of the demonstrative pronouns

distance / kind	something existing in the vicinity of the speaker	something existing in the vicinity of the person addressed	something existing distant from the speaker and the person addressed
object	이 this, [i] these	그 that, [ku] those	저 that, [cho] those
place	여기 this place [yogi]	거기 that place [kogi]	저기 that place [chogi]

THE DECLENSION OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

60 The demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object is used as an adjective and is not declined.

for example:
이 사람 [i saram] this man
그 나무 [ku namu] that tree
저 마을 [cho maul] that village

explanation:
이, 그, 저 — *demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object*
사람, 나무, 마을 — *noun*

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61 The demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "that" which indicates an object can be also used substantively.

In this case the demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "that" which indicates the object expresses the meaning of "he". The declension of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being.

그 [ku] he

nominative	그가 [kuga] he
accusative	그를 [kurul] him
genitive	그의 [kuui] his
dative	그에게 [kuege] him
locative	그에게서 [kuegeso] by him, from him
instrumental	그로 [kuro] to him, as he
coordinative case	그와 [kuwa] he and, with him
vocative	not used

The plural form 그들 [kudul] "they" of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he" is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 [dul] to the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he".

62 The declension of the plural form 그들 [kudul] "they" of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being:

그들 [kudul] they

nominative	그들이 [kuduri] they
accusative	그들을 [kudurul] them
genitive	그들의 [kudurui] their
dative	그들에게 [kudurege] them
locative	그들에게서 [kuduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그들로 [kudullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그들과 [kudulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

The plural form 이들 [idul] of the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] "this" is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 [dul] to the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] "this" which indicates the object and is used substantively. In this case the plural form 이들 [idul] of the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] "this" which indicates the object has the meaning of "these men".

63 The declension of 이들 [idul] "these men" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being:

이들 [idul] these men

nominative	이들이 [iduri] these men
accusative	이들을 [idurul] these men
genitive	이들의 [idurui] of these men
dative	이들에게 [idurege] to these men
locative	이들에게서 [iduregeso] by these men, from these men
instrumental	이들로 [idullo] to these men, as these men
coordinative case	이들과 [idulgwa] these men and, with these men
vocative	not used

64 The declension of the demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place is the same as with a noun which ends in a

vowel and indicates an inanimate being:

여기 [yogi] this place

nominative
accusative
genitive
dative
locative
 	
instrumental
coordinative case
 	
vocative
	여기가 [yogiga] this place
	여기를 [yogirul] this place
	여기의 [yogiui] of this place
	여기에 [yogie] to this place
	여기에서 [yogieso] in this place, from
	             this place
	여기로 [yogiro] to this place
	여기와 [yogiwa] this place and, with
	          this place
	not used

거기 [kogi] that place

nominative
accusative
genitive
dative
locative
 	
instrumental
coordinative case
 	
vocative
	거기가 [kogiga] that place
	거기를 [kogirul] that place
	거기의 [kogiui] of that place
	거기에 [kogie] to that place
	거기에서 [kogieso] in that place,
	            from that place
	거기로 [kogiro] to that place
	거기와 [kogiwa] that place and, with
	          that place
	not used

저기 [chogi] that place

nominative accusative genitive dative locative	저기가 [chogiga] that place 저기를 [chogirul] that place 저기의 [chogiui] of that place 저기에 [chogie] to that place 저기에서 [chogieso] in that place, from that place

instrumental coordinative case vocative	저기로 [chogiro] to that place 저기와 [chogiwa] that place and, with that place not used

65 Table of the endings of the case of the demonstrative pronoun which indicates place

number of the word to be declined case	singular
nominative	가 [ga]
accusative	를 [rul] (ㄹ [l])
genitive	의 [ui]
dative	에 [e]
locative	에서 [eso]
instrumental	로 [ro]
coordinative case	와 [wa]
vocative	여 [yo], 야 [ya]

WORD ORDER

66 The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun which indicates the object always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

이*사람 [i saram] this man

explanation:

    * 이 — *adjectively used demonstrative pronoun*
    The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun 이 which indicates
    the object lies before the word 사람 it refers to.

67 The attribute always lies before the word it refers to.

    for example:

자는*	아이	
[chanun	ai]	sleeping child
sleeping	child	

    explanation:

      * 자 + 다   [cha da] sleep
         stem   *ending*
      자 + 는 [는 — *attributive ending of the verb in its pre-sent tense (refer to 147)*]
    The attributive ending 는 of the verb in its present tense
    is attached to the stem 자 of the verb 자다.
    The attribute 자는 lies before the word 아이 it refers to.

68 The adverbial modifier usually lies after the subject and
the object.

    for example:

우리는	평양을	곧*1	방문합니다*2.	We will visit
[urinun	pyongyang-ul	kot	pangmunhamnida]	Pyongyang soon.
we	Pyongyang	soon	visit	

    explanation:

      *₁ The adverbial modifier 곧 lies after the subject 우리는
        and the object 평양을.
      *₂ 방문하 + 다 [pangmunha   da] visit
          stem   *ending*
        방문하 + ㅂ니다
        [ㅂ니다 — *most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]

방문합니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the sound* ㅂ)

THE VERB

69 The infinitive of the verb in Korean takes the following form:

    stem + ending 다 [da]

example	explanation	
	stem +	ending
가다 [kada] (go)	가	다
오다 [oda] (come)	오	다
먹다 [mokda] (eat)	먹	다
주다 [chuda] (give)	주	다
마시다 [masida] (drink)	마시	다
공부하다 [kongbuhada] (learn)	공부하	다

THE FORMS OF THE VERB

70 The verb has the following four forms:

    1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and
        closes the sentence.

      for example:

나는	집으로	간다.*	
[nanun	chiburo	kanda]	I am going home.
I	home to	go	

    explanation:

* The final form 간다 is derived from the infinitive 가다.

가 + 다 　　　[ka da] go
stem 　　*ending*

가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb* (*refer to* 90)]
간다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The low declarative form ㄴ다 of the final ending of the verb is attached to the stem 가 of the verb 가다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The final form 간다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects words or phrases or clauses in a sentence.

for example:

나는	공장에서	일하고*	
[nanun	kongjang·eso	ilhago	I work at the
I the	factory at	work and	factory and go
집으로		간다.	home.
chiburo		kanda]	
home	to	go	

explanation:

* The connecting form 일하고 is derived from the infinitive 일하다.

일하 + 다 　　　[ilha da] work
stem 　　*ending*

일하 + 고 [고 — *connecting ending of the verb* (*refer to* 130)]

The connecting ending 고 of the verb is attached to the stem 일하 of the verb 일하다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The connecting ending 고 of the connecting form 일하고 of the verb 일하다 connects the phrases, 공장에서 일하— and 집으로 간다.

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pro-

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noun or numeral

for example:

자는*	아이	
[chanun	ai]	
sleeping	child	sleeping child

explanation:

* The attributive form 자는 is derived from the infinitive 자다.

자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
stem 　　*ending*

자 + 는 [는 — *attributive ending of the verb in its present tense* (*refer to* 147)]

The attributive ending 는 of the verb in its present tense is attached to the stem 자 of the verb 자다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The attributive form 자는 of the verb 자다 is added to the noun 아이.

4. The form of the adverbial modifier which modifies the verb or the adjective

for example:

땀이	비가	오듯*	흐른다.	The sweat flows as
[ddami	piga	odut	hurunda]	it rains.
the sweat	the rain	as it comes	flows	

explanation:

* The form of the adverbial modifier 오듯 is derived from the infinitive 오다.

오 + 다 　　　[o da] come
stem 　　*ending*

오 + 듯 [듯 — *ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective* (*refer to* 153)]

The ending of the adverbial modifier 듯 of the verb or adjective is attached to the stem 오 of the verb 오다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The form of the adverbial modifier 오듯 of the verb 오다 modifies the verb 흐른다.

비가 오듯 is the expanded adverbial modifier (*refer to* 227).

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THE FINAL FORM OF THE VERB

71 The final form of the verb is the form which lies at the end
of the sentence and closes the sentence.

The final form of the verb makes no distinction of person
or number. The tense of the final form of the verb is the
present.

for example:

person \ number	singular		plural	
speaker	내 가 [naega I	간다 *. kanda] go.	우리 가 [uriga We	간다. kanda] go.
person addressed	네가 [nega You	간다. kanda] go.	너희가 [nohuiga You	간다. kanda] go.
person spoken about	그가 [kuga He	간다. kanda] goes.	그들이 [kuduri They	간다. kanda] go.

explanation:

* The final form 간다 is derived from the infinitive 가다.
  가 + 다 [ka da] go
  stem   *ending*
  가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 — *low declarative form of the final
  ending of the verb (refer to* 90)]
  간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

THE FINAL ENDING OF THE VERB

72 The final ending of the verb is the ending of the final form

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of the verb.

The final ending of the verb expresses the closing of the
sentence.

73 The final ending of the verb can express four moods:

1. The declarative form

The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker in-
forms another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his
own feelings.

for example:

내 가   간다*.
[naega   kanda] | I go.
I   go

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da] go
  stem   *ending*
  가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 — *low declarative form of the final
  ending of the verb(refer to* 90)]
  간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

2. The interrogative form

The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker
asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another
person.

for example:

당신이   갑니까 *?
[tangsini   kamnigga] | Are you going?
you   go

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da] go
  stem   *ending*
  가 + ㅂ니까 [ㅂ니까 —*most deferential interrogative
  form of the final ending of the verb (refer to* 102)]
  갑니까(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)

3. The suggestive form

The suggestive form is the mood in which the speaker

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suggests to the person addressed that they should do some act together.

for example:

우리가	가자*.	
[uriga	kaja]	Let us go!
we	let us go	

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da] go
    stem   *ending*

가 + 자 [자—*low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 119)*]

4. The imperative form

The imperative form is the mood in which the speaker urges the person addressed to do some action.

for example:

너는	가라* !	
[nonun	kara]	You go!
you	go!	

explanation:

* 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*

가 + 라 [라 — *low imperative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 121)*]

74 The final ending of the verb can express three degrees of courtesy:

1. The most deferential form
The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.

for example :

저는	평양으로 갑니다.*	
[chonun	pyongyang·uro kamnida]	I go to Pyongyang.
I	Pyongyang to go	

explanation:

* 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*

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가 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]

갑니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)
The speaker is speaking to a superior.

2. The middle form of courtesy
The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

for example:

나는	평양으로	가오*.	
[nanun	pyongyang·uro	kao]	I go to Pyongyang.
I	Pyongyang to	go	

explanation:

* 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*

가 + 오 [오—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]

The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

3. The low form of courtesy
The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

나는	평양으로	간다*.	
[nanun	pyongyang·uro	kanda]	I go to Pyongyang.
I	Pyongyang to	go	

explanation:

* 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*

가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]

간다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

75 The final endings of the verb are subdivided into the final

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endings of the declarative form, the final endings of the interrogative form, the final endings of the suggestive form and the final endings of the imperative form.

THE ADJECTIVE

76 The infinitive form of the adjective in Korean takes the following form:

stem + ending 다 [da]

for example:

푸르 + 다   [puru da]   blue
stem   *ending*

즐겁 + 다   [chulgop da]   merry
stem   *ending*

밝 + 다   [pak da]   bright
stem   *ending*

THE FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVE

77 The adjective has the following four forms:

1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence

for example:

하늘은   푸르다*.
[hanurun   puruda]   The sky is blue.
the sky   blue

explanation:

   *   The final form 푸르다 is derived from the infinitive form 푸르다.

푸르 + 다   [puru da]   blue
stem   *ending*

푸르 + 다 [다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)*]

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The low declarative form 다 of the final ending of the adjective is attached to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

The final form 푸르다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

The final form of the adjective in Korean corresponds to the form "copula + nominal part of the predicate" in English.

The final form 푸르다 in Korean corresponds to the form "is blue" in English.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects words or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:

하늘은   푸르고*
[hanurun   purugo   The sky is blue and
the   sky   blue and   my heart is merry.
내   마음은   즐겁다.
nae   maumun   chulgopda]
my   heart   merry

explanation:

   *   The connecting form 푸르고 is derived from the infinitive form 푸르다 of the adjective.

푸르 + 다
stem   *ending*
푸르 + 고 [고 — *connecting ending of the adjective (refer to 130)*]

The connecting ending 고 of the adjective is attached to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

The connecting ending 고 of the connecting form 푸르고 of the adjective 푸르다 connects the clauses 하늘은 푸르— and 내 마음은 즐겁다.

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pronoun or numeral

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for example:

푸른*	하늘	
[purun	hanul]	blue sky
blue	sky	

explanation:

  *   The attributive form 푸른 is derived from the infinitive form 푸르다 of the adjective.

푸르   +   다
stem   *ending*

푸르 + ㄴ   [ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense (refer to 149)*]

푸른 (*after contracting the syllable* 르 *and the sound* ㄴ)

  The attributive ending ㄴ of the adjective in its present tense is added to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

  The attributive form 푸른 of the adjective 푸르다 is added to the noun 하늘.

4. The form of the adverbial modifier which modifies the verb or the adjective

for example:

달이	밝게*	비친다.	
[tari	palge	pichinda]	The moon shines brightly.
the moon	brightly	shines	

explanation:

  *   The form of the adverbial modifier 밝게 is derived from the infinitive form 밝다 of the adjective.

밝   +   다   [pak da]   bright
stem   *ending*

밝 + 게   [게—*ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective (refer to 153)*]

  The ending of the adverbial modifier 게 of the verb or adjective is attached to the stem 밝 of the adjective 밝다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

  The form of the adverbial modifier 밝게 of the adjective 밝다 modifies the verb 비친다.

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THE FINAL FORM
OF THE ADJECTIVE

78 The final form of the adjective is the form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

  The final form of the adjective makes no distinction of person or number.

  The tense of the final form of the adjective is the present.

for example:

person ＼ number	singular	plural
speaker	내가 크다.* [naega kuda] I big I am big.	우리가 크다. [uriga kuda] we big We are big.
person addressed	네가 크다. [nega kuda] you big You are big.	너희가 크다. [nohuiga kuda] you big You are big.
person spoken about	그가 크다. [kuga kuda] he big He is big.	그들이 크다. [kuduri kuda] they big They are big.

explanation:

  *   The final form 크다 is derived from the infinitive form 크다 of the adjective.

크   +   다   [ku da]   big
stem   *ending*

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크 + 다 *(다 — low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)*

THE FINAL ENDING OF
THE ADJECTIVE

79 The final ending of the adjective is the ending of the final form of the adjective.

The final ending of the adjective expresses the closing of the sentence.

80 The final ending of the adjective can express two moods:

1. The declarative form

The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker informs another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his own feelings.

for example:

| 나는
[nanun
I | 기쁘다*
kibbuda]
glad | I am glad. |

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다
  stem   *ending*
  [다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to* 92)]

2. The interrogative form

The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another person.

for example:

| 당신은
[tangsinun
you | 기쁩니까*?
kibbumnigga]
glad? | Are you glad? |

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다
  stem   *ending*
  기쁘 + ㅂ니까 [ㅂ니까 — *most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to* 104)]
  기쁩니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 쁘 *and the sound* ㅂ)

81 The final ending of the adjective can express three degrees of courtesy:

1. The most deferential form

The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.

for example:

| 저는
[chonun
I | 기쁩니다*.
kibbumnida]
glad | I am glad. |

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다
  stem   *ending*
  기쁘 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다 — *most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to* 92)]
  기쁩니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 쁘 *and the sound* ㅂ)

The speaker is speaking to a superior.

2. The middle form of courtesy

The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

for example:

| 나는
[nanun
I | 기쁘오*.
kibbuo]
glad | I am glad. |

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다
  stem   *ending*

기쁘 + 오 [오— *middle declarative form of the final*
ending of the adjective (refer to 92)]

The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

3. The low form of courtesy
   The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks
   to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

나는	기쁘다*.	
[nanun	kibbuda]	I am glad.
I	glad	

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다
    stem   ending
  기쁘 + 다 [다— *low declarative form of the final end-*
  ing of the adjective (refer to 92)]
  The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

82 The final endings of the adjective are subdivided into the
final endings of the declarative form and the final endings of
the interrogative form.

THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

83 The verbal form of the, noun, pronoun or numeral is formed
by attaching a final ending, a connecting ending or an attri-
butive ending of the verbal form (*refer to* 94, 128, 151)
to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○ 여기가	평양입니다*	
[yogiga	pyongyang · imnida]	It is Pyongyang.
this place	Pyongyang is	

explanation:

* 평양 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [평양— *noun* 이— *exchanging ending*
  (*refer to* 180) ㅂ니다— *most deferential declarative form*
  of the final ending of the verbal form (*refer to* 94)]
  평양입니다(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound*
  ㅂ)
  평양입니다 is the final form of the verbal form of the
  noun 평양.

○ 그것은	나요.*	
[kugosun	nayo]	It is me.
it	I is	

explanation:

* 나 + 요 [나— *personal pronoun* 요— *middle declarative*
  form of the final ending of. the verbal form (*refer to*
  94)]
  나요 is the final form of the verbal form of the personal
  pronoun 나.

○ 조국은	하나다*	
[chogugun	hanada]	The fatherland is one.
fatherland	one is	

explanation:

* 하나 + 다 [하나— *numeral* 다— *low declarative form of*
  the final ending of the verbal form (*refer to* 94)]
  하나다 is the final form of the verbal form of the numeral
  하나.

○ 저는	기자이고*	
[chonun	kijaigo	I am a journalist, and
I	a journalist am and	this is a doctor.
이분은	의사입니다.	
ibunun	uisaimnida]	
this person	a doctor is	

explanation:

* 기자 + 이 + 고 [기자— *noun* 이— *exchanging ending* 고—
  connecting ending of the verbal form (*refer to* 130)]

기자이고 is the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun 기자.

○ 주체의　조국인*　　　조선　　| Korea, the
[chucheui chogugin　　　choson　| fatherland
Juche of the fatherland being Korea | of Juche

explanation:

* 조국 + 이 + ㄴ [조국—*noun* 이]—*exchanging ending* ㄴ—
attributive ending of the verbal form (refer to 151)]
조국인(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)
조국인 is the attributive form of the verbal form of the
noun 조국.

THE DIVISION OF THE VERBAL FORMS OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

84 The verbal forms of the noun, pronoun or numeral are divided as follows:

1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence

for example:

조선은　주체의　조국이다.*　| Korea is the father-
[chosonun chucheui chogugida] | land of Juche.
Korea　　Juche of the fatherland is |

explanation:

* 조국 + 이 + 다 [조국—*noun* 이]—*exchanging ending* 다—
*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal
form (refer to* 94)]
The final form 조국이다 lies at the end of the sentence and
closes the sentence.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects the words or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:

저는　　　로동자이고*　| I am a worker, and he is
[chonun　rodongjaigo　| an engineer.
I a　　　worker am and |
이분은　　　기사입니다. |
ibunun　　kisaimnida] |
this person　an engineer is |

explanation:

* 로동자 + 이 + 고 [로동자—*noun* 이]—*exchanging ending*
고—*connecting ending of the verbal form (refer to* 130)]
The connecting ending 고 of the connecting form 로동자이고
connects the clauses, 저는 로동자이 — and 이분은 기사입니다.

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:

영웅의　　나라인* 조선　|
[yong·ung·ui narain choson] | Korea, the heroes' land
hero of　　land being Korea |

explanation:

* 나라 + 이 + ㄴ [나라—*noun* 이]—*exchanging ending* ㄴ—*at-
tributive ending of the verbal form(refer to* 151)]
나라인 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The attributive form 나라인 is added to the noun 조선.

THE FINAL FORM OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

85 The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form which lies **at the** end of the sentence and closes the sentence.